

# **USAID/LAC REGIONAL**

## **RESULTS REVIEW AND RESOURCE REQUEST (R4)**

22 March 2000

***Please Note:***

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*Released on or after Oct. 1, 2002*

## **ACTION MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR**

**FROM:** LAC/RSD, Judith Gilmore

**SUBJECT:** LAC Regional R4

As detailed in the LAC Regional R4, LAC/RSD has made substantial progress in moving forward with the implementation of Summit initiatives and is actively participating in preparations for the Canada Summit in 2001. Positive results of LAC/RSD's efforts can be seen throughout the portfolio. In addition to our normal program, we were intensely involved in the design and implementation of hurricane relief and reconstruction efforts. This memorandum identifies a specific funding issue for your consideration, alerts you to upcoming changes in several program objectives and highlights changes to indicators used to measure performance during the past year.

LAC/RSD believes the LAC Regional program objectives can be accomplished within the resource levels provided in the Bureau controls. With one exception, we are not requesting additional program resources or staff increases. Subsequent to approval of the Special Objective addressing "continued participation of LAC Sub-regional trading blocs in the FTAA process," the Agency began placing increased emphasis on "trade and development." The recent events in Seattle also have brought greater attention to the FTAA process. Therefore, LAC/RSD is requesting an additional \$1 million of Development Assistance in FY 2002 to extend the SpO by one year. The additional funds will be used to expand participation of civil society in the FTAA process, focus on new business facilitation measures identified during FY 2001, and will address WTO obligations that most need to be addressed at that time (possibly the services area—telecommunications, banking, and other professional services).

During this fiscal year, LAC/RSD will develop two new initiatives under the LAC Regional PHN objective. The new initiative in HIV/AIDS will be ready for Agency review and approval later this fiscal year and the family planning initiative in FY 01. LAC/RSD is also designing follow-on efforts to three of its current strategic objectives. Funding for "improved human resource policies" and "more effective delivery of selected health services" ends in FY 2001; development of follow-on strategic objectives is just beginning. It is expected that strategies for both will be submitted for Agency approval by the middle of FY 2001.

LAC/RSD has already received an initial proposal from The Nature Conservancy (TNC) for continued assistance of their Parks in Peril program under the "protection of parks and reserves" SO. The proposed program will build on the sites and partners already strengthened in the current program, proposes to develop national systems of conservation areas, and promotes effective management of cross border issues. USAID/W and Mission environment staff are reviewing the proposal. If it is decided to seek approval to continue support for this very successful program, LAC/RSD will work with TNC and members of the SO Team to develop a revised Results Framework and finalize the proposal. The revised strategic objective would also include funding to continue Bureau and regional environmental staff positions.

Within the democracy sector, three major programs will end by the close of this calendar year. These programs in human rights, civil society networks and anti-corruption have been extremely successful as described in detail in the narrative for the democracy SO. LAC/RSD is developing new results packages in each of those areas to build on the success of the program and to continue the momentum in strengthening democracy in the LAC region. While the SO itself will not change, it is likely that the redesign of these programs will lead to revisions of the SO indicators and possibly revision of the IR statements, which may require Agency review and approval.

In reporting performance of LAC Regional objectives, a number of new indicators were introduced which were not included in last year's R4. We made a concerted effort to use the same indicators in the R4 that are being used in the Congressional Presentation so there is consistency in what we are reporting. More importantly, however, as objectives mature, results are being reported at the SO level rather than IR or lower levels. This was the case for SOs on "improved human resource policies," and "more effective delivery of selected health services and policy interventions." Other minor changes to indicators were made to breakout composite indicators to one-dimensional indicators, per the R4 guidance. Changes to indicators are noted in the Performance Data Tables.

## ACRONYMS

AAA	Accountability and Financial Management Activity
AAAS	American Association for the Advancement of Science
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ATIE	Advanced Training in Economics
AMR	Antimicrobial Resistance
B	Baseline (used in performance data tables)
BASICS	Basic Support for Institutionalizing Child Survival
CASS	Cooperative Association of States for Scholarships
CARICOM	Caribbean Community (a subregional trading bloc)
CLASP II	Caribbean and Latin American Scholarship Program
CSD	Child Survival and Diseases
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DA	Development Assistance Funds
DDM	Data for Decision Making
DCG	Donor Consultative Group
ESF	Economic Support Funds
FEMICA	Central American Federation of Municipalities
FIO	Ibero-American Federation of Human Rights Ombudsmen
FPMD	Family Planning Management Development
FTAA	Free Trade Area of the Americas
FY	Fiscal Year
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IAD	Inter-American Dialogue
ICMA	International City/County Management
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
IFMS	Integrated Financial Management System
IIDH	Inter-American Institute for Human Rights
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illness
IPSI	Inter-Summit Property Systems Initiative
IR	Intermediate Result
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
LAC/RSD	Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean: Office of Regional Sustainable Development
MFI	Multilateral Finance Institution
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NCFAP	National Center for Food and Agriculture Policy
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NPSP	Nicaragua Peace Scholarship Program
OAS	Organization of American States
OE	Operating Expense
OYB	Operating Year Budget
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
PERA	Partnership for Educational Revitalization in the Americas
PHN	Population, Health and Nutrition
PHR	Partnership for Health Reform
PiP	Parks in Peril
PREAL	Proyecto de Promocion de la Reforma Educativa en America Latina
PSC	Personal Services Contractor
R4	Results Review and Resource Request
RSD	Office of Regional Sustainable Development, LAC Bureau
RSD-DHR	Democracy and Human Rights Team, Office of Regional Sustainable

RSD-ENV	Development, LAC Bureau Environment Team, Office of Regional Sustainable Development, LAC Bureau
RSD-PHN	Population, Health and Nutrition Team, Office of Regional Sustainable Development, LAC Bureau
SO	Strategic Objective
SpO	Special Objective
T	Target (used in performance data tables)
TT2	Second dose of the Tetanus Toxoid
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USDH	U.S. Direct Hire Personnel
USED	U.S. Department of Education
USG	U.S. Government
US-LACEP	United States-Latin American and Caribbean Environmental Partnership
WTO	World Trade Organization

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## R4 Part I: Overview/Factors Affecting Program Performance

The Summit of the Americas' three landmark events -- beginning in Miami in 1994, then Bolivia and Santiago -- have influenced the U.S. Government's (USG) foreign policy agenda for the Western Hemisphere and steered the efforts of the Latin America and Caribbean Bureau's Office of Regional Sustainable Development (LAC/RSD). Through broadening regional dialogue, technical cooperation, and donor coordination, the Summit has forged a policy consensus and stimulated a development approach that helped lay the groundwork for, and now reinforces, the sweeping reforms of the past decade. This "quiet revolution" firmly placed Latin America on the path of economic and political reforms; yet, the Hemisphere's governments recognize that the fruits of these changes have been unevenly distributed among countries and their populations.

The next landmark Summit -- Canada in 2001 -- will strive to assure much broader participation in the benefits that result from earlier reforms. These aim to: *reduce poverty* through equitable growth that is stimulated by free trade, job creation, better health and education systems, and the sustainable use of resources; *fortify a social compact* by strengthening local governments and civil society; and facilitating and securing both, through *strengthening the rule of law*. LAC/RSD has vigorously supported these efforts with funding and technical leadership on a wide array of initiatives that are at the core of Summit principles, such as access to property rights, microenterprise development, education reform, and decentralization. The Bureau and RSD will continue this commitment as we prepare for the Canada Summit.

The Summit's multilateral dialogue has not been the sole source of change shaping policy and programs in the hemisphere. Other events in the region have also had a profound impact on the region's development agenda. LAC/RSD has had an active role in responding to these events, often giving greater cogency to the Summit principle of inclusion.

Natural Disasters have wreaked havoc on the region in the past few years. The destruction of El Nino was outpaced by Hurricanes Georges and Mitch, which in the Fall and Winter of 1998 caused the most severe losses of the century: 31,000 casualties, three million displaced, and \$12 billion in physical damage. Most recently, floods in Venezuela left yet another round of casualties and an imprint on our memories that disasters will continue to assault the region. Affected governments have come to view these disasters not just as devastating setbacks but also as an opportunity. In the process of rebuilding, governments intend to transform their institutions to meet the needs of their citizens in the 21<sup>st</sup> century by making public institutions more effective, transparent, and participatory. In addition, the transformations will foster sustainable uses of resources and improve protections against environmental threats to remedy a phenomenon to which the hurricanes heightened attention: the poor suffer disproportionately from the consequences of natural resource degradation and inadequate access to water, sanitation, and energy.

LAC/RSD has a key role in these efforts. Responding to a request by the President, Congress approved \$621 million in supplemental funding for the Central America and Caribbean Disaster Recovery Fund and identified specific U.S. Government (USG) entities to be involved in hurricane reconstruction. Thirteen U.S. agencies are implementing more than \$110 million of



the Fund. RSD was responsible for managing the coordination of sector working groups, established under the umbrella White House Interagency Working Group, to assist the other USG entities in developing their activities and coordinating them with USAID Missions' programs. Assistance focused on disaster mitigation, preparedness and reconstruction; public health; economic reactivation; education; and housing.

Political and economic crises have also informed the region's policy directives and at the same time confirmed the saliency of the Summit's objectives. The consolidation of still fragile democratic institutions in the Hemisphere is an advantageous investment for the U.S. government and its citizens. All the nations of the hemisphere, except for Cuba, have democratic governments; yet the year's political turmoil demonstrates that democracy is neither impenetrable nor self-perpetuating. In 1999, constitutional authority has been threatened in Ecuador, Colombia and Paraguay, stalemated in Haiti, and questioned in Venezuela and Peru. On the positive side, none of these crises precipitated military solutions, apart from Ecuador whose military leaders quickly returned to their barracks in the face of international pressure. Constitutional norms have been threatened, but they have prevailed. LAC/RSD bolsters the Summit's efforts to secure and strengthen these norms, by fortifying the social compact between governments and their citizenry. Strengthening civil society, local and municipal governments, transparent institutions, and access to justice set the foundation of this social compact. Ending discriminatory practices based on gender, ethnicity, and race bolsters its viability.

Like political reforms, first generation economic reforms demonstrated resiliency when confronted with domestic uncertainties. Financial markets remained calm in the face of presidential elections in six Latin American countries. In years gone by, markets would dive and currencies would crumble as elections approached. Reforms also demonstrated resiliency against external shocks. While low, at an average of 2.8%, **gdps** throughout the region did experience growth; and, for the third year in a row the region kept overall inflation to its lowest in fifty years, 10%. The region has survived the global financial crisis; it is even on the upswing. However, with the present low growth rate, it is difficult to solve development problems, especially in the face of population growth still almost 2%. Moreover, the maldistribution of resources significantly impairs the participation of all LAC citizens in the economy of a region, whose income disparity ratio is the most severe in the world. The LAC Regional program addresses Summit objectives to promote growth and reduce inequities. Emphasis is given to activities aimed at removing barriers that deny the poor a doorway to economic opportunity, such as access to credit and other financial services as well as secure title to land and other property and improve quality and access to education and health care.

LAC Regional Program Achievements: LAC/RSD's management of the LAC Regional FY 1999 portfolio fueled many remarkable accomplishments in existing activities and designed new ones that buttress these Summit's objectives. Some include:

The Partnership for Educational Revitalization in the Americas (PREAL) "Task Force on Education Reform in Central America" -- a new commission of 22 eminent public and private sector leaders -- drafted a major report on the shortcomings of schools and reforms that are

needed in the region. Honduras and Guatemala, among others, are already implementing some proposed reforms.

RSD increased LAC donor programming focus in health services and policy interventions by joining PAHO, the First Ladies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to institutionalize the Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses aimed at preventing 100,000 child deaths in the Americas by 2002.

The Inter-American Democracy Network provided tools for civil society organizations (csos) to influence their countries' critical policy decisions with remarkable returns. Nicaraguan organizations presented a joint civil society position on hurricane reconstruction to the donors' meeting in Stockholm; Colombians produced an acclaimed "citizen agenda for education reform;" and others forged participatory budget and service delivery agreements with their local governments.

RSD notably contributed to environmentally sound trade in the Americas by developing highly demanded guidelines for sustainable harvest of non-timber forest products as well as demonstrating greater profitability of reduced impact logging (RIL) compared with conventional logging. RSD then introduced RIL in Guyana.

RSD-supported policy dialogue on property registration has ignited unprecedented coordination across Central America and Panama that has helped to establish a permanent council on property registry reform, eliminate problems with consensus among major donors, and instigate movement to institute quality assurance protocols.

**Regional Program Advances Donor Coordination:** The LAC Regional program regularly collaborates with regional institutions whose extensive budgets and political clout help to effect real policy reform. Collaboration makes effective use of scarce regional resources and often leverages additional funds. Examples of RSD's collaboration with regional institutions cover the gamut of our technical areas. *In education*, LAC/RSD has worked closely with the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) to develop a common agenda for education policy reform. This trio joined Harvard University to co-finance a workshop on education policy reform for Central America held in El Salvador; and RSD financed a Hemisphere-wide education reform workshop that convened the USAID and IDB Washington and field staffs for the first time. *In health sector reform*, USAID, the World Bank, the IDB, and PAHO formed a network this year to expand the sustainable application of National Health Accounts to all LAC countries. *In democracy*, LAC/RSD played a pivotal role in the IDB's organizing the March 1999 inauguration of an International Forum for Cooperation on Local Government and financed its Executive Secretariat. The Forum responds to a Summit mandate by providing donors a venue to identify municipalities' pressing technical assistance needs and research priorities that will help forge a policy consensus on approaches to local government in the Americas.

**The LAC Regional Program and the road to the Canada Summit:** The LAC Regional Program will continue to implement the directives of past Summits. It is well positioned to shape new agreements reached in Quebec City, where the heads of state of the region's 34 democracies will

convene to assess the progress that has been made since the Santiago Summit and establish a regional agenda to enhance it.

Country/Organization: LAC Regional

Objective ID: 598-001-01

Objective Name: Progress Toward Resolving Key Market Issues Impeding Environmentally Sound and Equitable Free Trade in the Hemisphere

Self Assessment: On Track

Self Assessment Narrative: SO progress continued across all three of its active Intermediate Results, especially in its support of three Summit of the Americas initiatives on economic integration and free trade, eradicating poverty and discrimination, and fostering a sustainable environment, justify the SO as being successful in having Met Expectations.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: 1.1 Private Markets  
(please select only one)

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:  
(select as many as you require)

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets                        | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Ag Development/Food Security         |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor          | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights                        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes                      | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society                |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions         | <input type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Ed/Girl's Education                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Ed/Sustainable Development                 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition                     | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS  | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change                             | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity                 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution     | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy                    |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management            | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced                        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met                | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed            | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved                  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand |

Link to U.S. National Interests: Economic Prosperity

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Open Markets

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Environment

Summary of the SO:

The LAC Regional SO seeks to foster broad-based environmentally-sound economic growth in Summit of the Americas-defined U.S. foreign policy goal areas: equitable participation in hemispheric trade through establishing the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) by 2005; greater

credit and financial services availability; increased access by the poor to secure and marketable land titles; and environmentally-sound trade. The ultimate beneficiaries are small and medium-sized producers in LAC smaller economies and developing countries, who benefit from the program's three active intermediate results: (1) progress by smaller-economy countries in establishing FTAA-consistent trade discipline reforms; (2) progress toward adoption of improved policies, practices, and technologies addressing key small and medium-sized enterprise trade issues; and (3) progress toward the adoption and implementation of improved policies, practices, and technologies addressing key environment-related trade issues.

#### Key Results:

In Trade Liberalization, LAC/RSD significantly contributed to helping smaller LAC economies (CARICOM) meet trade-related obligations in agricultural competitiveness; it fortified the capacity of member governments to participate in the FTAA process, comply with World Trade Organization (WTO) Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) obligations, adopt a regional protocol on competition policy, and advance customs reforms. Facilitating agricultural competitiveness for FTAA, the Caribbean Agricultural Trade Policy Project monitored regional integration and disseminated information on the implications of global markets and economic integration for this issue. The National Center for Food and Agricultural Policy identified crucial follow-on agricultural trade issues and incorporated them into its web site, which advances agricultural trade policy by linking Caribbean policy makers and analysts with up-to-date, pertinent information. The Regional program's FTAA-related efforts further utilized information technology with the CARICOM Trade Information Network ("Virtual Secretariat"), an internet network that improves CARICOM's capacity to obtain trade-related information essential to stay abreast of trade developments and prepare trade negotiating positions. After a first successful phase, the Network is being expanded to all 15 member countries. For SPS obligations, eight CARICOM countries have met their obligation to establish an enquiry point to facilitate accurate compliance. An agreement with USDA assisted four CARICOM countries to complete a safe food handling certification program and stimulated hotel and tourism industry demand for, and farmer supply of, high-quality Caribbean agricultural products. Partnering the IDB's efforts spurred the creation or development of four IDB loans to these countries to improve SPS regulatory services.

In other trade discipline areas, an agreement with U.S. Customs supported WTO Valuation and Customs Automation training, vital for changes in customs administration. In competition policy, the Regional program worked to improve trade in the Southern Cone by supporting technical assistance from the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) and Federal Trade Commission (FTC) to Argentina and Brazil that forged the U.S.-Brazil antitrust cooperation agreement as well as enhanced support for market institutions in Argentina. Argentina joined the U.S. and 10 LAC national competition agencies endorsing competition principles in the FTAA and encouraging LAC nations lacking these policies to finish the development of their regulatory frameworks.

In Trade and Market participation, LAC/RSD undertook policy and intellectual leadership to articulate a Summit initiative on property registration endorsed in Santiago -- the Inter-Summit Property Systems Initiative (IPSI). IPSI aims to reach poor holders of informal property through building consensus, leveraging resources, and promoting best practices for formalizing property rights. The Government of El Salvador agreed to co-sponsor the Summit initiative and the

USAID-supported Institute for Liberty and Democracy will lead civil society participation in it. USAID supported Central American Workshops on property registry modernization that led to the creation of a permanent council on registry reform and specific agreements on how to implement reforms, e.g., linking legal and physical data on property and privatization of registry services. In tandem with property market facilitation, the LAC Regional program made significant progress in improving access of poor microentrepreneurs to credit and other financial services by assisting institutions that provide such services to improve their operations and access commercial funds and promote best practices. LAC/RSD co-sponsored the Second Latin American Bankers in Microfinance Conference, held in Salvador, Brazil, where 26 financial institutions representing 12 countries recognized and reinforced a vital emerging trend in the sector that is essential for these programs' long-term viability -- commercialization. LAC/RSD began to implement its joint program with the IDB to provide technical assistance targeted at NGOs with a commercial outlook as well as commercial banks beginning microlending activities; it should significantly expand in the coming year. Support to ACCION International is successfully transforming non-profit institutions into formal financial entities; in 1999, six institutions were considering transformation, actively planning for it, or implementing their plans. Recognizing the increasingly commercial nature of the microfinance market, ACCION now assists commercial banks in moving "down market" to include microfinance in their operations and was instrumental in the creation of a new commercial bank, BanGente in Venezuela, that will target this sector. Moreover, ACCION continued its one-on-one marketing assistance to four more affiliates this year, bringing the total to nine. The efforts have produced a cadre of industry leaders that are stronger, more efficient, and ultimately more sustainable.

In Trade and Environment, LAC/RSD achieved notable success in advancing environmental technologies and policies for tourism, forestry, and clean production (CP). A partnership with the Caribbean Hotel Association and the Caribbean Tourism Organization catalyzed interest in, and is supporting the adoption of, environmental management systems (EMS) by Caribbean hotels that will substantially benefit business and the environment. EMS will reduce energy and water use, minimize waste, improve solid waste/wastewater management and competitiveness. Sustainable tourism guidelines, an economic analysis of EMS business benefits, and sound practices were all developed. Work is underway on the financing constraints to EMS investments. To enhance the profitability of well-managed forest resources for timber and non-timber products, the LAC Regional effort developed guidelines for sustainable harvest of non-timber forest products, for which there is a strong demand by certifiers, industry and NGOs. The work demonstrated greater profitability of reduced impact logging (RIL) compared with conventional logging, introduced RIL into Guyana, and identified constraints to Central American eco-certified timber market development to increase access for certified producers. In Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru, the LAC Regional program played a lead role in advancing CP by export industries, analyzing policy constraints, demonstrating business benefits of CP, introducing improved practices (e.g., waste minimization), and linking U.S. suppliers of environmental technologies and know-how with LAC businesses. An Andean review determined that access to financing was one of the greatest constraints to CP adoption; thus the LAC Regional program is collaborating with industry associations and donors to develop a CP revolving fund. Also, the LAC Regional program finalized mining policy guidelines, which will be presented at this year's mining ministers conference, and developed best environmental management practices for shrimp aquaculture, which the Global Aquaculture Association will

promote as industry codes of practice. Lastly, the LAC Regional program held a hemispheric dialogue on environmentally sound trade expansion in support of the FTAA process.

#### Performance and Prospects:

The SO has successfully advanced trade liberalization and trade-related equity and environment issues in the three targeted sub-regions, e.g., Caribbean, Central America, Andean region, in support of the FTAA. The Trade/Environment component has also enhanced broader awareness and understanding of key trade-related environmental challenges and opportunities for adopting "win/win" approaches to improve business competitiveness. By the end of FY 2000, the SO ending date, the program will have further strengthened the commitment of LAC governments to sustaining progress on key trade liberalization and trade-related equity and environment issues. It will also have further catalyzed the adoption of, and support for, SO developed models. A smooth transition will have been ensured from this program to follow-on initiatives under new LAC Regional SOs (see below) or their transfer to/support by other operational units, such as the USAID/Jamaica Caribbean Regional Program.

#### Possible Adjustments to Plans:

To foster greater coherence with U.S. foreign policy goals and Summit initiatives on economic integration and free trade, eradicating poverty and discrimination, and fostering environmental sustainability, RSD is transitioning this SO into three objectives: (1) a Special Objective (SpO) on hemispheric economic integration and free trade; (2) a SO on poverty reduction; and (3) a SO to address regional environmental priorities. These new objectives, which were approved in September 1999, will allow LAC/RSD to be more strategic in responding to US foreign policy objectives and Summit initiatives, better target resource allocations, and improve program monitoring and reporting on results.

#### Other Donor Programs:

The program is working with the IDB, the Organization of American States (OAS), the World Bank, the Economic Union, and the United Nations Environment Program.

#### Major Contractors and Grantees:

The Trade Liberalization component is working with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Center for Food and Agricultural Policy, U.S. Customs Service, Federal Trade Commission, Department of Justice, Department of Transportation, and Caribbean Law Institute. ACCION International, the Institute for Liberty and Democracy, and the OAS are involved in Trade and Market Participation activities; while Hagler Bailly, the Rain Forest Alliance, the North-South Center, the US. Forest Service, and SAIC are implementing Trade and Environment activities.

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Progress toward resolving key market issues impeding environmentally sound and equitable free trade in the hemisphere.			
Objective ID: 598-001			
Approved: 1996		Country/Organization: LAC Regional	
Result Name: NA			
Indicator: Number of subregions with at least one-third of the countries advancing toward resolving identified trade-related equity issues.			
Unit of Measure: Number of subregions	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Development partners in the Hemisphere	1995	0	0
Indicator/Description: Tracks the number of subregional trading blocs in which at least one-third of the countries are advancing toward resolving identified trade-related equity issues.	1996	0	0
	1997	1	1
	1998	1-2	2
	1999	2-3	3
	2000	3	
<p>Comments: An "advance" is when one-third or more of the countries in a target subregion move forward on the progress continuum in a key trade-related equity issue. Targeted subregions are the smaller-economy countries in the Caribbean (CARICOM), Central America (CACM), and Andean Region (Bolivia and Ecuador).</p> <p>This indicator tracks advances in two trade-trade related equity issues:</p> <p>(1) FTAA Policy Reforms (trade liberalization)</p> <p>(2) Small and medium-sized producer and enterprise participation in property and capital markets.</p> <p>By the end of FY 99, countries in each of the three targeted subregions were participating in microenterprise and property titling initiatives. Support for FTAA policy reforms, given funding limitations, focused on the Caribbean, with the exception of some support to FTC/DOJ for competition policy work in the Mercosur countries of Brazil and Argentina.</p>			



### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Progress toward resolving key market issues impeding environmentally sound and equitable free trade in the Hemisphere.			
Objective ID: 598-001			
Approved: FY 95		Country/Organization: LAC Regional	
Result Name:			
Indicator: SO Indicator 1b: Number of subregions with at least one-third of the countries advancing toward resolving identified trade-related environmental issues.			
Unit of Measure: Number of subregions	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Development partners	1995	0	0
Indicator/Description: Tracks the number of subregional trading blocs in which at least one-third of the countries are advancing toward resolving identified trade-related environmental issues.	1996	0	0
	1997	1	1
	1998	1-2	
	1999	2-3	3
	2000	3	
Comments: FY 99 accomplishments include enhancing the awareness of the combined business and environmental benefits of: (a) industrial clean production in the Andean region, (b) hotel environmental management systems in the Caribbean, and (c) environmentally sound shrimp aquaculture in Central America. HFTE's assistance in policy reform, technology introduction, and the identification of potential options to address financing constraints resulted in an increased commitment to, and demand for, these environmental improvements. HFTE also made key contributions to a hemispheric dialogue on environmentally sound trade expansion, and to the 2nd Summit of Americas roundtable on clean production.			

Country/Organization: LAC Regional

Objective ID: 598-002-01

Objective Name: Improved human resource policies adopted in selected LAC countries

Self Assessment: Exceeding Expectations

Self Assessment Narrative: Performance under the SO over the past year exceeded expectations. PERA/PREAL has been fully successful in achieving its goal of mobilizing support for education policy reform in the region.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: 3.1 Access to Ed/Girls' Education  
(please select only one)

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:  
(select as many as you require)

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets                                     | <input type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Agricultural Development/Food Security      |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor            | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes                        | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions                      | <input type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Education/Girl's Education        |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Education/Sustainable Development | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition                       | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS  | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change                               | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity                        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution                  | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management                         | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met                  | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed              | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved              |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured   | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand        |

Link to U.S. National Interests: Economic Prosperity

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Economic Development

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Democracy and Human Rights

Summary of the SO:

The goal of this LAC Regional program is to help propel education to the top of the region's policy agenda. The SO has three key results: 1) public and private sector support for education reform built; 2) capacity of public and private organizations to work for education reform strengthened; and 3) best education policies and practices in Latin America and elsewhere identified, analyzed and disseminated. The LAC Regional program works to accomplish this

goal in three ways, by: a) documenting shortcomings in existing educational systems; b) articulating the case for education reform; and c) developing a constituency for reform and strengthening local capacity and commitment to participate in education reform. To achieve these goals, LAC/RSD established a hemispheric partnership to improve the quality of education in the region by promoting better education policy. The partnership is entitled the Partnership for Educational Revitalization in the Americas (PERA), in English, or the Proyecto de Promocion de la Reforma Educativa en America Latina (PREAL), in Spanish. The programs' customers represent a broad range of stakeholders, including government, NGOs, international organizations, the private sector, and community organizations, parents and teachers.

#### Key Results:

PREAL maintained the momentum it created in previous years in its role as catalyst to keep education at the top of the region's policy agenda. For example, it created the "Task Force on Education Reform in Central America." The Task Force is a blue-ribbon commission of 22 distinguished public and private sector leaders who are concerned with improving education in their countries. During this year the group reviewed the state of education in the region, discussed emerging innovations, and drafted a major report on the shortcomings of schools in the region and the reforms that are needed. They are now discussing strategies for raising awareness and disseminating the report in each country. The enthusiasm and experience of the group's members make this an exciting new activity that helps to build support for education reform in the LAC region. In addition, PREAL's Task Force on Education, Equity, and Economic Competitiveness reviewed a draft format for an LAC education "report card" and agreed to endorse and publish the first version in early 2000. The report card will serve as an important tool to enable measurement of where LAC countries stand on support for education reform. It will provide compact and reliable information for each LAC country on spending, student achievement, completion rates, and other measures of progress and to review policy trends that monitor and evaluate the efforts of LAC governments to address education problems.

PREAL organized three region-wide working groups in 1999 - on standards and assessment, teachers unions, and the politics of reform -- to develop networks of analysts and policy makers to sustain attention to key issues, share information on strategies and results, and build expertise and better policy. All groups have been extremely active. The group on education standards and assessments established a network of some three dozen specialists and organized two seminars on the importance of national standards and the challenge their implementation poses. This year, the teachers unions' group produced three editions of a quarterly bulletin and began studies on the make-up of teachers' unions, their role in education reform, and government-union relations. Finally, the working group on politics of education reform established a web-page, commissioned studies in six countries, and is organizing a regional conference in Santiago, Chile for early 2000.

The U.S. Brazil Partnership in Education created by Presidents Clinton and Cardoso exemplifies a successful education policy reform initiative, as it enhanced cooperation between the U.S. and Brazil to strengthen the application of educational technologies in the Brazilian education system. Key to the success of this initiative is a bilingual web site, implemented through LearnLink, that provides U.S. and Brazilian educators, researchers, policy makers, and business people access to information about educational technologies, networking support and services.

Study tours and policy forums for Brazilian educators visiting the U. S. compliment this virtual forum in three areas: 1) educational standards, assessment and indicators; 2) education technology; and 3) professional development for teachers and school managers. The partnership's effectiveness was evidenced at an education technology meeting held in California wherein Brazilian Ministry of Education officials articulated their education technology programs and views to a range of interested U.S. agencies and other U.S. education groups, which included Secretary Riley from the U.S. Department of Education. Successful elements of the partnership will be applied to two additional areas: 1) expanding higher education exchanges; and 2) enhancing business, community and family involvement in education.

The PREAL activity continues to develop a hemispheric network of institutions and individuals devoted to promoting better education policy and practice. During the past year, PREAL helped strengthen the capacity of a network of 22 private centers in fifteen countries to promote national debate and discussion on education reform. These organizations conducted workshops, media campaigns, publications, policy analysis, and exchanges with other countries. In 1999, eleven reporting affiliate institutions held a total of 110 forums with diverse attendance, exceeding the planned target of 25.

PREAL supported the publication, analysis, and distribution of dozens of research papers, policy briefs, and best practice documents over this past year. In 1999, the average number of research projects per affiliate was 4.7. The average number of publications per affiliate was 6, for a total of 10.7 (up from 8.1 in 1998). This exceeds the target of 6 set for 1999. The affiliates are showing an increased capacity to carry out research and publish studies. They are also exceeding goals for making sure the "word gets out" by disseminating what gets published; in 1999, the average number of publications disseminated by affiliate in operation for more than six months was 3,506, greatly exceeding the planned target of 300 for the year. This number was a great deal higher than planned because this year the "PREAL Best Practices" series and the "Policy Brief" series were started. Roughly four issues of each series were published this year, and were widely distributed by the affiliates. Two affiliates produced and widely disseminated books.

The PREAL web site ([www.preal.cl](http://www.preal.cl) - in both Spanish and English) has been a key vehicle for disseminating up-to-date information on educational best practices and reform in Latin America. During 1999, PREAL upgraded its web page to include all major reports, bulletins, and documents. A new database on educational best practices was published on the web page in September. Currently 55 experiences are posted, and more will be added as they are identified. A total goal of 120 practices has been set for FY2000. The site also provides information on PREAL's national affiliates and links to most Latin American ministries of education and to other relevant institutions. In addition, a preliminary version of a comprehensive database on education statistics was posted on the internet, which will be revised and enhanced in FY2000.

#### Performance and Prospects:

As discussed in the previous section, performance of this SO during this reporting period generally exceeded expectations relative to targets. The PREAL activity exceeded targets for getting country activities up and running and for establishing monitoring systems for the countries. PREAL has also exceeded expectations for building public and private support for education reform through dozens of outreach activities such as conferences and seminars by the

PREAL affiliates as well as the amount and quality of research and publications they are producing and disseminating. Prospects for this activity are for a sustained high activity level and follow-up of actions currently underway. The Inter-American Dialogue will approach USAID's LAC Missions to see how PREAL collaboration might be broadened in support of Mission strategic objectives and programs. The new Central American Task Force has moved the PREAL activity in an extremely positive direction, placing an emphasis on this region of strategic importance and investment by USAID. Over the next year the "education report card" being developed by the Task Force on Education, Equity and Economic Competitiveness will provide timely and useful information on topics such as literacy rates, enrollments, competition rates, test scores, finance and government spending, measures of equity, assessment systems, decentralization and management and the teaching profession in the LAC region. The U.S. Brazil Partnership is also expected to maintain a sustained high activity level through the next reporting period. A key focus will be developing mechanisms that ensure the sustainability of the virtual Clearinghouse on Education Technology.

If funding for this SO were not forthcoming, activities and results would be greatly impacted. Because PREAL has been so successful in its role as catalyst for education policy dialogue, expectations in the region for sustained and increased activity levels have been raised. Funding cuts would result in inadequate resources for activities such as the inter-country exchanges of the three working groups, the new Task Force on Education Reform in Central America, and the development of the Education Report Card that will gauge country progress on important education policy reforms. Funding cuts would also impact support for the US Brazil Partnership, possibly bringing to an end future collaboration by the US in this activity.

#### Possible Adjustments to Plans:

A review of the education strategy is planned over the next year and some changes are expected to be made to the SO. Activities associated with PREAL and the U.S. Brazil Partnership are currently scheduled to end in FY 01. The strategy review process, which may include an impact evaluation, will determine the focus of the follow-on objective and whether components of PREAL will be continued.

#### Other Donor Programs:

Collaboration with the international financial institutions (World Bank and the IDB), particularly in support of PREAL activities, remains excellent. PREAL, the IDB and the World Bank organized a regional conference on teacher education that was attended by over 200 participants representing more than 25 countries of the region. Two additional collaborative efforts between USAID and the IDB included: 1) a regional conference and publication on education reform; and 2) a joint workshop between IDB and USAID missions to develop a common agenda for education policy reform in the LAC region.

#### Major Contractors and Grantees:

The InterAmerican Dialogue is the prime implementor of the PREAL activity. The Academy for Educational Development implements the LEARNLINK activity and the U.S. Department of Education serves as the lead agency in the U.S. Brazil Partnership.

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Improved human resource policies adopted in selected LAC countries.			
Objective ID: 598-002-01			
Approved: 01/11/1996		Country/Organization: LAC Regional	
Result Name: Improved human resource policies adopted in selected LAC countries			
Indicator: Number of countries making progress along the policy reform continuum			
Unit of Measure: Number of countries	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: IAD/PREAL quarterly reports, PREAL Project Monitoring Report - 1999	1997	0	0
	1998	NA	3
Indicator/Description: The policy reform continuum posits four stages: 1) identification of issues; 2) research and analysis; 3) policy recommendations; and 4) countrywide adoption of policy. The countries listed in the "actual" column are in some stage of this process.	1999	4	8
	2000	5	
	2001	7	
	Target	7	
<p>Comments:</p> <p>The following countries were determined by the PREAL activity as having made progress along the policy reform continuum: Guatemala, Nicaragua, Peru, Chile, Honduras, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, and Venezuela. IAD's 1999 Project Monitoring Report lists the activities underway in each of the 8 countries that merits them being listed as "progressing along the policy continuum". Most are involved in stages 1, 2, and/or 3 listed above in the policy continuum. The planned targets have not been adjusted upward even though the actual for 1999 exceeds those targets because it is not clear whether the increase in 1999 represents a permanent trend. We will revise the planned targets next year and adjust them accordingly.</p> <p>Note: It is expected that with PREAL's development of the Education Report Card in 2000 (described in the narrative section), the criteria for measuring and reporting this indicator will become more refined.</p>			

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Improved human resource policies adopted in selected LAC countries.			
Objective ID: 598-002-01			
Approved: 01/11/1996		Country/Organization: LAC Regional	
Result Name: Improved human resource policies adopted in selected LAC countries			
Indicator: Education reform monitoring system established and operating efficiently in selected LAC countries			
Unit of Measure: Number of countries	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: IAD/PREAL quarterly reports, PREAL Project Monitoring Report - 1999	1997	0	0
	1998	NA	5
Indicator/Description: PREAL has established a monitoring and reporting system for tracking countries' progress on education reform. The indicator measures the number of countries with whom PREAL works that are employing the system. Although the actual indicator for 1999 exceeds the 2000 target, we do not expect the actual to exceed the annual target for 2001.	1999	7	9
	2000	8	
	2001	10	
	Target	10	
Comments: There are currently ten institutions in nine countries using the PREAL monitoring system.			

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Improved human resource policies adopted in selected LAC countries.			
Objective ID: 598-002-01			
Approved: 01/11/1996		Country/Organization: LAC Regional	
Result Name: IR 2.2: Capacity of public and private organizations to work for education reform strengthened			
Indicator: Average number of all publications disseminated per year by affiliate in operation for six months or more			
Unit of Measure: Average number of publications disseminated per affiliate.	Year	Planned	Actual
	1997	NA	NA
Source: IAD/PREAL quarterly reports, annual FY99 program report, PREAL affiliate monitoring reports	1998	100	1,922
	1999	300	3,506
Indicator/Description: An average is taken of publications disseminated by affiliates in operation for 6 months or more. The purpose of this indicator is to determine the scope and depth of influence the activity is having on policy dialogue.	2000	400	
	2001	300	
	Target	1100	
Comments: The exceptionally high actual number in 1998 represented mainly the extraordinary success of one publication, "The Future at Stake" and its wide dissemination. In 1999, 11 reporting affiliates distributed 38,563 copies of PREAL-financed publications, which averages out to approximately 3,506 per affiliate. The reasons why the "actual" for 1999 exceeded planned targets so greatly are given in the narrative section for this SO.			



Country/Organization: LAC Regional

Objective ID: 598-003-01

Objective Name: More effective delivery of selected health services and policy interventions

Self Assessment: On Track

Self Assessment Narrative: Initiatives for health sector reform and vaccinations are moving very well in achieving their objectives; the maternal mortality initiative has recovered from administrative difficulties during FY 98, and is now moving forward at an acceptable pace; but the initiative for Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) experienced problems last year which are holding back accomplishments. The time and attention necessary to develop hurricane reconstruction activities delayed the start of the Anti-Microbial Resistance (AMR) initiative, so we did not expect significant progress in reaching those objectives during FY 99.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: 4.2 Infant and Child Health/Nutrition  
(please select only one)

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:  
(select as many as you require)

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets                          | <input type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Agricultural Development/Food Security    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor            | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes             | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions           | <input type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Education/Girl's Education      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Education/Sustainable Development | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS                                 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change                    | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution       | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management              | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met       | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed   | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured   | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand      |

Link to U.S. National Interests: Global Issues: Environment, Population, Health

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Health

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): No Secondary Linkage

Summary of the SO:

The initiatives in this SO (Vaccinations, Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI), Maternal Mortality, Health Sector Reform, and Antimicrobial Resistance) respond to the burden of disease in LAC, where 35% of the disability adjusted life years lost are due to communicable, maternal, perinatal, and nutritional causes, seven to eight times as high as in established market economies like the U.S. In addition, these health services and policy interventions respond to the Miami and Santiago Summits of the Americas and to the Agency Population Health and Nutrition (PHN) strategy by contributing to reductions in infant and maternal mortality, by increasing equity of access to basic health care, and by improving the availability and use of information for health policy decisions. The vast majority of funds for this SO are from the Child Survival/Other Diseases (CSD) Account; however, a nominal amount of Development Assistance (DA) funds are used for the health sector reform initiative and for technical assistance for PHN countries.

The customers of this SO are individuals and institutions involved in health services delivery, surveillance and sector reform in thirteen USAID-presence countries in LAC with PHN programs. The ultimate beneficiaries are the people who have increased access to better health care supported by more appropriate government policies.

#### Key Results:

For the third year running, 100% of the methodologies and tools introduced by the health sector reform initiative were used by at least 50% of the countries where introduced. Three of the 15 methodologies and tools were funded using DA funds; the rest with CSD. Six countries have reform processes substantially integrating lessons learned from this initiative compared to a target of four. Such in-country capability is the pathway to delivering sustainable country health sector reforms. The maternal mortality initiative is showing considerable progress on the policy front. Seven target countries increased their coverage of deliveries with trained health personnel, and four now audit at least 20% of maternal deaths.

Targets were met for measles vaccination (5/5 countries planned reached 95% coverage), and accomplishments for DPT3 and TT2 rebounded after slippage in 1998. Increases in measles vaccination coverage are necessary to eliminate this killer disease from LAC. Seven of the eight target countries maintain an official decision to adopt IMCI. Three of the five targeted countries achieved 90% IMCI coverage in health facilities where it is being introduced first. This reflects the difficulties of rapid in-country IMCI application. Except as noted above, these key results were funded with child survival funds.

#### Performance and Prospects:

Health sector reform shows significant progress at the SO level and exceeded targets for all IRs. In Guatemala, findings from the National Health Accounts were used for negotiating and monitoring the Peace Accords. Seventy-eight percent of website users find it useful. Eleven target countries are using PAHO indicators to monitor reform progress and results.

The vaccination initiative continues to provide significant support for country efforts to maintain and improve vaccination coverage and to move towards elimination of measles in the hemisphere. Seven target countries provide 100% of the costs for basic vaccines and syringes from national funds; three countries met the standard of less than 5% dropout rates between

DPT1 and measles vaccines, compared to only one in 1998. The initiative has re-sparked the operation of country Inter-Agency Coordinating Committees, which were instrumental in eradicating polio in LAC, and now include both NGOs and private medical organizations as part of their national-level planning and monitoring of vaccination programs. Challenges for this initiative include reinforcing vaccination programs as health services delivery is decentralized, maintaining polio surveillance while achieving measles elimination, and introducing new vaccines (Hib and HepB) sustainably. In FY 2001, a comprehensive evaluation is planned of the fifteen-year vaccination program (which led to the eradication of polio from the Americas and is making great strides against measles) to examine its accomplishments for lessons to apply in the future.

LAC still leads the world in IMCI, due to the more intense activities of this initiative. Seven target countries have adopted plans for IMCI, including resource requirements. Only Guatemala among the list of target countries has not moved on IMCI. However, countries have difficulty expanding IMCI beyond early use areas; the capital costs (primarily training all health workers) are proving elusive for the countries to obtain. A lengthy and difficult transition to the follow-on G/PHN contract with BASICS was experienced. The focus next year will be design changes in response to evaluation findings, and evaluation and improvement of the variety of health worker training materials and community-level program materials. Full achievement of the initiative may depend on donor funding of capital costs of IMCI initiation.

The mid-term evaluation of maternal mortality concluded that: 1) progress toward the SO is adequately underway and IRs will likely be achieved on time; 2) supervision by USAID has provided the momentum needed to achieve results; 3) there is lack of conceptual clarity among the implementers regarding what is included and not; and 4) implementation arrangements have prevented adequate appreciation of the synergism between the policy and pilot service delivery activities. The maternal mortality Steering Committee has addressed 10 of the 12 recommendations of the December 1999 mid-term evaluation. USAID/Nicaragua and /Paraguay are using the community and facility models to implement their country programs. This initiative supports the LAC Task Force on Maternal Mortality, which acts on behalf of the Regional Inter-Agency Coordinating Committee.

Starting in late FY 00, a new LAC-wide activity will synthesize information on experiences in AIDS prevention in the region, using field support through the G/PHN/HN/AIDS SYNERGY project. Continuation will depend on results.

A family planning initiative is under development to start in FY 01. A regional initiative is warranted for two reasons. First, there is considerable homogeneity in language and culture in the region, which greatly facilitates learning from one another, especially on topics which can be sensitive. And second, G/PHN now focuses on the challenges of less-developed regions, reducing the core-funded resources available to support LAC cross-country activities. Based on the spring 1998 R4 review, a discussion at the September 1998 State-of-the-Art course with PHN Officers from LAC Missions supported advocacy for reproductive health as an organizing principle. In-depth interviews with AID/W and Mission staff will guide the development of this new initiative.

As follow-up to graduated USAID population and health programs in the LAC region, LAC/RSD plans to repeat population-based PHN surveys to determine if program effects have been sustained in Mexico in FY 02 and in Ecuador in FY 03.

If the planned level of funding is not forthcoming, depending on which sub-account(s) were reduced, it is likely that one or more on-going initiative might be scaled back (reducing the chances for fully achieving the SO) or a more modest follow-on effort may be implemented as part of the new SO now under development.

#### Possible Adjustments to Plans:

Reform and IMCI may be slightly adjusted based on the mid-term evaluation recommendations to be delivered during FY 00. Development of a new SO, which will begin implementation in FY 02, has begun. The process will explore the following concepts: objectives, sphere of influence, content, SO structure, and implementation arrangements. The AIDS activity (if continued) and the family planning initiative would be absorbed into this new SO. SO development will be undergirded with a strong trends analysis this year.

#### Other Donor Programs:

In health sector reform, a network of the World Bank, the IDB, PAHO, and USAID formed this year to expand the sustainable application of National Health Accounts to all LAC countries. The World Bank is exploring inclusion of several methodologies from this initiative into their health reform Flagship Course and internet distance learning packages. The IMCI initiative catalyzed acceptance of IMCI in the Americas. The World Bank incorporated IMCI into its child health programs, and picked up the costing methodology, the content of the health facilities study, and the drug tool developed in association with this program. The maternal mortality initiative influenced the Japanese to provide assistance along the same lines to Paraguay.

#### Major Contractors and Grantees:

Grantees and Contractors implementing this objective are: PAHO, University Research Corporation, The Partnership for Child Health, Abt Associates, Harvard University School of Public Health, and Management Sciences for Health.

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: More effective delivery of selected health services and policy interventions.			
Objective ID: 598-003-01			
Approved: 06/27/96		Country/Organization: LAC Regional	
Result Name: Vaccination Results Package: More effective delivery of sustainable, high quality vaccination services.			
Indicator: Target countries with 95% measles vaccine coverage of children 1 year of age			
Unit of Measure: Number of countries	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: PAHO Reports	1995		1
Indicator/Description:	1996	1	1
	1997	2	2
	1998	3	3
	1999	5	5*
	2000	7	
Comments: Target countries include: Bolivia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Peru.	2001	7**	
	This indicator was a composite in prior years, and included information about polio, BCG, and DPT3 vaccinations for mothers. This change is because composite indicators are no longer permitted.		
*As in prior years, mid-year data are presented for 1999, due to the availability of data, and will be confirmed or updated in next year's R4.			
** Haiti has not been reporting data and there is no indication that this will improve, therefore, the final target has been changed to 7.			

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: More effective delivery of selected health services and policy interventions.			
Objective ID: 598-003-01			
Approved: 11/27/96		Country/Organization: LAC Regional	
Result Name: Maternal Mortality Results Package: More effective delivery of Essential Obstetrical Care.			
Indicator: Target countries with at least 20% of hospital-reported maternal deaths audited			
Unit of Measure: Number of countries	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Annual Ministry of Health data reported through maternal death surveillance systems, health information systems, or PAHO's CLAP Information System.	1996 (B)	NA	0
	1997	NA	1
	1998	NA	4
Indicator/Description: For each of the eleven target countries, the percentage of hospital-reported maternal deaths which is audited is calculated, with the denominator being the total number of deaths reported through hospitals and the numerator being the number of those deaths that were audited according to individual country guidelines. The number of countries where this percentage equals or exceeds 20% is reported.  Due to Haiti's non-functioning health information system with little prospect for improvement by the end of the objective, the final planned value for this indicator is 10, rather than 11, countries.	1999	NA	4
	2000	7	
	2001 (T)	10	
Comments: Target countries for include: Bolivia, Brazil, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay, and Peru.  The indicator reported previously was "target countries with percentage of births attended by trained personnel increased by at least 1% over previous year." The quality of data is better and more consistent across countries for the new indicator.  This new SO indicator reflects the progress to date of PAHO's activities that are directed toward the improvement of surveillance systems and audits for maternal deaths.			

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: More effective delivery of selected health services and policy interventions.			
Objective ID: 598-003-01			
Approved: 03/5/97		Country/Organization: LAC Regional	
Result Name: IMCI: More effective delivery of child health services in response to Diarrheal Disease, Acute Respiratory Infections, and malnutrition			
Indicator: Target countries with 90% of health facilities in early use areas delivering IMCI services			
Unit of Measure: Number of countries	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: PAHO and Basic Support for Institutionalizing Child Survival (BASICS) Reports	1996 (B)	NA	0
	1997	0	0
Indicator/Description: a) Health facilities defined as ambulatory health facilities, health centers and health posts. b) Delivering services means at least one person trained in IMCI and continuous availability of IMCI drugs	1998	3	3
	1999	5	3
	2000	7	
	2001 (T)	8	
Comments: Target countries for include: Bolivia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Peru. Because the previous IR level indicator, "target countries with official decision to adopt ICMI," was met with the exception of one country, this new SO level indicator better reflects the overall results of this initiative.			

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: More effective delivery of selected health services and policy interventions.			
Objective ID: 598-003-01			
Approved: 29/07/97		Country/Organization: LAC Regional	
Result Name: Health Sector Reform RP: More effective delivery of sustainable country health sector reforms (designed to increase equitable access to high quality, efficiently delivered basic health services)			
Indicator: Target countries with reform processes that substantially integrate lessons learned from this initiative (methods and tools, information, monitoring, and exchanges).			
Unit of Measure: Number of countries	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: PAHO Reports using information from PHR, DDM and FPMD.	1997	NA	NA
	1998	(B)	0
	1999	4	6*
	2000	7	
	2001 T	7	
Indicator/Description:			
Comments: Target countries are in USAID presence countries with PHN objectives: Bolivia, Brazil, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay and Peru. The indicator reported in prior R4s concerning the use of methodologies and tools developed by this initiative, was at the IR level. This SO level indicator better reflects progress of the full initiative. *Ecuador, Guatemala, Paraguay, Dominican Republic, Honduras, and Jamaica. This SO level indicator replaces the IR level indicator reported on in the past.			



Country/Organization: LAC Regional

Objective ID: 598-004-01

Objective Name: Protection of selected LAC parks and reserves important to conserve the hemisphere's biological diversity

Self Assessment: On Track

Self Assessment Narrative: This SO has met expectations and continues to lead to tangible conservation results in globally-important protected areas throughout the hemisphere.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:

(please select only one)

5.2 Biological Diversity

Secondary Link to Agency Strategic Framework:

(select as many as you require)

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets                          | <input type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Ag Development/Food Security                    |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights                        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes             | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions           | <input type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Ed/Girl's Education                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Ed/Sustainable Development        | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition            | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS                                 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced                     |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change         | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity                            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution       | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy                    |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management   | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced                        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met       | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed   | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand |

Link to U.S. National Interests: Global Issues: Environment, Population, Health

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Environment

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): No Secondary Linkage

Summary of the SO:

This SO, through the Parks in Peril (PiP) program--a partnership among USAID, The Nature Conservancy (TNC), local NGOs, and local governments--improves the protection of 37 critically-threatened LAC national parks and reserves containing biodiversity of global significance. The ultimate customers of this SO include: (1) local rural people who depend on the sustainable use of natural resources in and around LAC protected areas and who gain

economically from park employment, community development and ecotourism activities; (2) urban dwellers from major cities where parks protect watersheds; and (3) citizens of all countries who gain from the protection of genetic resources for future medicines and crop varieties, as well as from the storing of carbon in tropical forests and mangroves.

Four key intermediate results contribute to achieving this objective: (1) on-site protection: an adequate number of trained park guards and protection infrastructure, demarcated and patrolled; (2) strong local NGOs: an administratively and technically competent NGO to assist government in park management; (3) local community involvement: neighboring communities support and participation in park management and gain tangible economic benefits from parks protection; and (4) non-USAID financing: significant local resources supporting conservation, and adequate financial planning to encourage long-term support from local governments and other donors.

#### Key Results:

Overall, this SO has significantly improved the protection of 37 park sites in 15 countries, covering over 28 million acres. In FY99, four additional sites covering 2.5 million acres “graduated” from the program and no longer require intensive USAID funding, bringing the total graduated sites to 20 covering about 17.5 million acres.

The most active area of policy intervention in the PiP program during the past fiscal year was promotion of financial sustainability of park sites from both private and government funds. Several innovative mechanisms are currently being implemented, including entrance fees, water use fees/funds, trust funds, debt swap mechanisms and comprehensive financial plans. Over the life of the SO, more than \$60 million of non-USAID resources have been leveraged for park management, which translates into a greater than two fold return on USAID’s investment. With PiP assistance, governments have also leveraged Global Environment Facility (GEF) funds. Thus far, with PiP assistance, sixteen partners in nine countries have received funds from the GEF for parks protection, totaling over \$30 million. TNC and PiP partners have also been asked by the World Bank and national environment funds to assist with the design of additional GEF projects totaling over \$100 million.

Central and South West Company, a Texas-based utility, donated \$5.4 million to create the Guaraqueçaba Climate Action Project in southern Brazil. The project will create a permanent private nature reserve by acquiring, restoring and protecting 17,000 acres of tropical forest in the Atlantic Forest, one of the planet's highest conservation priorities. The program is designed to produce significant net carbon benefits and create economic opportunities for local people. The project was made possible through the PiP program which provided timely technical expertise and site-based experience to develop the project proposal and broker the partnership.

The Parks in Peril Program continues to be a leader in innovative policy initiatives, including leveraging these initiatives across the region. Some examples of the mechanisms being developed and tested with case studies are water fees, severance fees, conservation easements, private lands conservation, carbon sequestration, valuation of ecosystem services for water systems, and mining mitigation.

Due to active patrolling by park rangers, investment in necessary infrastructure and training, and promotion of fire policies, threat and damage from drought-induced wildfires in Sian Ka'an, Calakmul, Ajos-Bavispe and El Triunfo were greatly reduced, thereby protecting valuable biodiversity. Fires were detected and reported within hours after they started. The area affected was much less than in previous years and those areas with the greatest fire risk did not burn.

In addition to the Parks in Peril Program, this SO supports LAC Bureau environment staff and provides resources for pilot projects, studies and workshops. In FY99 the three Regional Environmental Advisors (one for Central America, one for South America and one for the Caribbean) provided technical support to LAC missions on program review, strategic planning, Regulation 216, implementation of the interagency USG hurricane reconstruction program, donor coordination, and implementation of other Summit initiatives. Pilot activities, studies and workshops included: (a) a donors conference on biodiversity funding in the LAC region co-financed with the World Bank; (b) LAC Environmental Officers' attendance at the G/ENV Officers Training Workshop; and (c) a multiple country case study on decentralization of water supply and sanitation services.

#### Performance and Prospects:

PiP is one of the Agency's most successful biodiversity programs and has changed the way parks and protected areas are managed in the LAC region. For example, the Government of Peru has adopted PiP's financial planning methodology for all parks and protected areas, and the Government of Bolivia is using the PiP program in Eduardo Avaroa National Park as a test case for developing a country-wide visitor fee system. The PiP 'scorecard', the program's innovative methodology for tracking progress toward self-sufficiency, has been adopted by the state of Chiapas in Mexico and the governments of Bolivia, Ecuador and Venezuela for use in their respective protected area systems. The PiP program is also critical in helping the U.S. Government meet its obligations under the Rio Earth Summit and the Summit of the Americas, including the Santiago Chile Summit's Global Climate Change Initiatives.

As a result of the 1998 external evaluation, TNC has focused additional attention on improving the economic sustainability of buffer zone activities, better linking community economic development activities with conservation objectives, and including more women and other "hard to reach" groups in conservation activities. The environmental specialist in USAID/G/WID is collaborating with TNC on a strategic plan for the Community Conservation Program and initiation of the Community Conservation Coalition. The Coalition, composed of Conservation International, Population Action International, The Nature Conservancy, WIDTECH, WIDSTRAT and the World Wildlife Fund, focuses on the nexus of environmental stewardship with population, health, education and the economy. Additionally, new community participation indicators have been developed and will be measured on a trial basis for eight new PiP sites.

TNC is beginning to track the involvement of host-country local, state and national governments in protected areas conservation. This includes three new indicators: (1) financial contributions and mechanisms created for PiP sites, (2) participation by NGOs and communities in protected areas management and policy and (3) threat abatement policy actions and reforms. These indicators are also being measured on a trial basis for eight PiP sites.

Unstable political situations in the region illustrate the need for long-term commitments of support to critically threatened protected areas. Two sites that had previously graduated, Corcovado, Costa Rica and Ria Celestun, Mexico, have declined due to lack of in-country government commitment. Local NGOs and international donors continue to put pressure on the Government of Costa Rica to increase government support for Corcovado. PiP also continues to strengthen the financial self-sufficiency of local Costa Rican NGOs involved in the site's management. A proposal has been put forward to the Mexico Fund for the Conservation of Nature to assist with on-site personnel and infrastructure in Ria Celestun.

Reductions in funding from requested levels would undermine the program's ability to leverage policy reform, exert leadership in regional ecosystem management, and provide effective protection at the proposed number of existing and new sites.

#### Possible Adjustments to Plans:

The Nature Conservancy has submitted a 5-year proposal for a new program, Parks in Peril 2000, which represents an evolution of 10 years of partnership and learning from the current PiP program. USAID/W and mission personnel are currently reviewing the proposal. Should LAC/RSD decide to support this follow-on effort, initial funding would begin in FY01 for implementation in FY02. The program is based on TNC's new strategic plan, takes advantage of sites and partners strengthened in the first phase, proposes to develop national systems of conservation areas, promotes effective management of cross border issues, and responds to the recommendations of the recent Parks in Peril external evaluation.

#### Other Donor Programs:

Over the life of this SO, more than \$60 million of non-USAID resources have been leveraged for park management from other donors. This total includes national government sources such as \$73,000 from Mexican federal, state and municipal governments; bilateral donors such as \$9.4 million from European sources and \$5.1 million from Canada; and funds from the private sector, for example \$1.28 million for Noel Kempff National Park in Bolivia through a debt swap mechanism. PiP has also leveraged over \$30 million in Global Environment Facility (GEF) funds.

#### Major Contractors and Grantees:

The Nature Conservancy is the implementor of the PiP program.

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Protection of selected LAC parks and reserves important to conserve the Hemisphere's biological diversity.			
Objective ID: 598-004-01			
Approved: 07/19/1996		Country/Organization: LAC Regional	
Result Name: SO level			
Indicator: Number of targeted parks and protected areas with adequate management.			
Unit of Measure: Number	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Based on PiP criteria/ The Nature Conservancy	1990	NA	0
Indicator/Description: Criteria utilized to determine 'adequate management' include: (a) immediate conservation threats deterred; (b) a long-term management plan being developed; (c) LAC NGOs strengthened to implement and/or assist in the management of selected parks and reserves; (d) long term financial plan in progress and funding ensured for recurrent operation costs; (e) a local constituency actively participating in supporting park protection.	1994	4	4
	1995	7	7
	1996	14	9
	1997	19	13
	1998	21	17
	1999	20	20
	2000	21	
	2001	34	
Comments: In FY 99, four additional sites qualified for the SO indicator, including one site ahead of schedule (Podocarpus, Ecuador). Two sites which had previously qualified lost ground due to government indecision regarding staffing (Ria Celestun, Mexico) and government budget cuts (Corcovado, Costa Rica, first removed from the 'Actual' numbers in FY 98). The area of targeted parks and protected areas with adequate management (in millions of acres) has increased from 0 in the baseline year to 17.5 in 1999. BASELINE YEAR= 1990			

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Protection of selected LAC parks and reserves important to conserve the Hemisphere's biological diversity.			
Objective ID: 598-004-01			
Approved: 07/19/1996		Country/Organization: LAC Regional	
Result Name: IR 4.1: strengthened on-site capacity for long-term protection of targeted parks.			
Indicator: Sites with adequate number of trained park guards and protected areas specialists.			
Unit of Measure: Number	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Intermediate partner (The Nature Conservancy)	1990	NA	0
Indicator/Description: 'Adequate number' determined by needs assessment set forth in initial workplans and monitored by yearly evaluations. Baseline Year = 1990	1994	4	4
	1995	7	7
	1996	14	11
	1997	18	19
	1998	22	23
Comments:	1999	23	23
	2000	23	
	2001	31	

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Protection of selected LAC parks and reserves important to conserve the Hemisphere's biological diversity.			
Objective ID: 598-004-01			
Approved: 07/19/1996		Country/Organization: LAC Regional	
Result Name: IR 4.2: Strengthened capacity of partner NGOs for sustainable long-term management of targeted parks and reserves.			
Indicator: Number of NGOs that have met and continue to meet the PiP institutional, administrative, and management criteria.			
Unit of Measure: Number (Not Cumulative)	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Intermediate partner (The Nature Conservancy)	1990	NA	0
Indicator/Description: Criteria include: (a) management and financial reports submitted; (b) audit passed; (c) complete work plan; (d) annual evaluations submitted; (e) personnel development; (f) project implementation.	1994	17	17
	1995	19	19
	1996	14	14
	1997	13	14
	1998	11	11
	1999	18	19
	2000	19	
	2001	TBD	
Comments: Planned numbers of NGOs are lower after 1995 because NGOs from PiP sites that no longer receive intensive USAID funding are not included in future planning numbers. These NGOs are still among the strongest in Latin America and the Caribbean (e.g., Fundacion Moises Bertoni, Paraguay; ANCON, Panama; Programme for Belize, Belize; Fundacion Amigos de la Naturaleza, Bolivia; Fundacion Natura, Ecuador; Fundacion Natura, Colombia; Fundacion Pro-Sierra, Colombia). Targets for FY 01 will be determined during workplan preparation for FY 01. BASELINE YEAR = 1990			

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Protection of selected LAC parks and reserves important to conserve the Hemisphere's biological diversity.			
Objective ID: 598-004-01			
Approved: 07/19/1996		Country/Organization: LAC Regional	
Result Name: IR 4.4: Non-USAID funding sources attained or created for parks and reserves.			
Indicator: Number of parks and reserves with long term financial plans completed and updated regularly by government/NGO partners.			
Unit of Measure: Number of park/reserve sites	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Intermediate partner (The Nature Conservancy)	1990 (B)	NA	0
Indicator/Description: This is a key indicator of a site's ability to achieve long term non-USAID support for its survival as a viable area. An updated financial plan indicates that a de facto management plan exists upon which the financial plan is "costed out." These plans include the selection of the most important and feasible activities for park protection, and insure that sufficient income exists or can be realistically projected to cover these activities.	1994	4	0
	1995	8	0
	1996	15	6
	1997	13	12
	1998	19	14
	1999	20	17
	2000	23	
	2001	34	
	Comments: Thus far over \$60 million of non-USAID resources have been leveraged for park management. Financial plans for those parks included in 'Planned' targets but missing from 'Actuals' are currently in draft. Three parks have been removed from the LOP target due to fiscal, political, and economic crises (Chaco, Paraguay), guerilla activitiy (Darien, Panama) and time required for government/indigenous community collaboration (Cahuinari, Colombia).		



Country/Organization: LAC Regional

Objective ID: 598-005-01

Objective Name: Reinforcement of regional trends that strengthen democracy in the LAC region

Self Assessment: On Track

Self Assessment Narrative: Based on data reported for its SO indicators, results of recent evaluations and judgments of its activity managers, the LAC Democracy and Human Rights Team evaluates performance toward the SO as having met expectations during the past year.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions  
(please select only one)

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:  
(select as many as you require)

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets                         | <input type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Ag Development/Food Security                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor           | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights         |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions          | <input type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Ed/Girl's Education               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Ed/Sustainable Development       | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition           | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS                                | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change                   | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity                        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution      | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management             | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met      | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed  | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured  | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand        |

Link to U.S. National Interests: Democracy and Human Rights

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Democracy and Human Rights

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): No Secondary Linkage

Summary of the SO:

USAID aims to reinforce regional trends that deepen democracy in Latin America and the Caribbean. Three intermediate results have been identified as essential to achieving this SO: 1) strengthened regional mechanisms to promote human rights and the rule of law; 2) strengthened regional approaches to improve public sector legitimacy; and 3) strengthened regional mechanisms to promote pluralism. The SO's ultimate customers are the citizens of countries in

the region, who will benefit from enhanced accountability in government institutions, improved observance of human rights, and increased participation in political decisionmaking.

#### Key Results:

USAID support helped to strengthen the Ibero-American Federation of Human Rights Ombudsmen (FIO), and through it, the role of ombudsmen across the region. FIO provided a key source of technical assistance to the ombudsmen, aiding establishment of Nicaragua's first ombudsman and lending critical support to Honduras' ombudsman when his office's independence was threatened. USAID support enabled the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights (IIDH) to continue its human rights courses, training another 120 "multiplier agents" to join more than 2,000 alumni who form an important network of human rights advocates in the hemisphere. With USAID funding, IIDH held a first-time, specialized course for Caribbean participants, to begin bringing their countries into the advocacy network. IIDH made progress in its commitment to gender equality, meeting targets for incorporating a gender-based perspective in all of its activities. IIDH was also active in advocating ratification and implementation of the U.N. Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women.

With USAID support, notable progress was made in establishing a Justice Studies Center for the Americas, as directed by the Summit of the Americas Action Plan. The Center will create an important regional mechanism to foster justice reform, promoting horizontal cooperation among countries that are in the process of substantial changes to their justice systems. The Center will serve as an information clearinghouse, promote regional cooperation on relevant research, and help governments to develop sound public policy related to justice. The OAS General Assembly has approved the Center's statutes and Board of Directors, and Chile has been chosen as its site.

The Americas' Accountability and Anti-Corruption activity (AAA) has successfully led the international donor community and host governments beyond a basic consensus on the importance of integrated financial management systems (IFMS). All Spanish-speaking countries in the region, except Chile and Cuba, have begun implementation of these systems with multi-lateral lender support. As commitment to IFMS has increased, USAID can now focus on advancing dialogue on best anti-corruption practices and increased expansion to the municipal level. Through its role as the secretariat of the Donor Consultative Group (DCG), AAA has taken the lead in incorporating new players into a broader regional strategy to reduce corruption. Momentum for reform is building, and the 18-member DCG is ideally positioned to channel this heightened interest into effective measures. In compliance with the 1996 OAS Inter-American Convention on Corruption, 82 new anti-corruption measures, such as codes of conduct for public officials and new procurement laws, were adopted by LAC countries in 1999, increasing from 24 measures in 1996. The AAA website is the main information sharing vehicle for the DCG, serving as a virtual forum for the group and others working in anti-corruption in the region.

USAID's local governance program successfully launched a new International Forum for Cooperation on Local Government in Latin America and the Caribbean with the participation and commitment of key multilateral and bilateral donors. The Forum provides the mechanism for carrying out the Summit mandate to share donor experiences and information on local government development activities. LAC grantee International City/County Management Association (ICMA) serves as its technical secretariat. The program also advanced in preparing

a regional strategy to improve municipal training by supporting development of a training diagnostic model, which was tested in Bolivia with good results. USAID support for the Central American Federation of Municipalities (FEMICA) bolstered the lobbying capacity of national associations of municipalities by familiarizing them with the Summit commitments made by heads of state relating to increasing the autonomy and capacity of municipal governments. A FEMICA workshop attended by all five Central American associations facilitated preparation of national priorities and plans to be pursued as part of Summit implementation.

The past year documented the Bureau's advances in providing tools to citizens of the region to respond to critical issues in their countries and participate in government decision-making for their resolution. The Inter-American Democracy Network, funded by a grant to Partners of the Americas, has now worked with over 150 civil society organizations, 81 of which have become full members of the Network. Of these, 43 have gained sufficient skills to implement their own activities to promote citizen participation in 1999. While this number fell short of the target, due to redefinition of terms, progress has been on track overall, as explained in the indicator tables. For example, Nicaraguan NGOs that learned to conduct deliberative forums through the Network used that methodology in nationwide consultations with citizens, negotiating a unified civil society position that was presented to the hurricane reconstruction donors' meeting in Stockholm. An evaluation of the grant confirmed that the Network has become a valuable mechanism for engaging Latin American NGOs and increasing their capacity to promote citizen participation. Partners' Cuban Linkages program was completed, having surpassed its targets for technical exchanges among Cuban groups and organizations in other LAC countries.

LAC Bureau support also helped to promote and legitimize civil society participation in the Summit process. Through an LAC grant, the Chilean NGO Participa is developing an interactive Internet website aimed at civil society organizations. The site will be a venue for NGOs to exchange information about Summit initiatives and channel their contributions to the Summit process. The LAC-supported Civil Society Task Force continued to provide an important vehicle to disseminate information to civil society groups about the Summit and opportunities to participate in the process. Its coordinator, the Esquel Group Foundation, formed an alliance with Participa and the Canadian NGO FOCAL to increase civil society participation in the Summit.

LAC support enabled the office of the Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression in the OAS Human Rights Commission to meet its targets. The office is now fully operational and is recognized by NGOs and journalists as a regional resource for reporting violations of press freedom and seeking redress. The governments of Sweden and Argentina have pledged support, and the USG role in financial support for the office will pass to the State Department after 1999.

#### Performance and Prospects:

As detailed above, SO indicators showed good progress against targets in 1999. During 2000, the team will finish redesigning three major programs: human rights; anti-corruption/accountability; and civil society strengthening. The process of redefining and articulating priorities in these areas will integrate discussion, consultation with Missions and other stakeholders, and evaluation results.

During the next year, the Bureau will continue to support IIDH's training programs, including training of women attorneys to present women's human rights cases and contribute to development of jurisprudence in this area on women's rights issues. LAC will also continue to support the Board of Directors of the Justice Studies Center in operationalizing the Center.

In the area of anti-corruption and accountability, LAC will complete a final evaluation of the reach and effects of IFMS in the region, strengthen civil society organizations' ability to use the Internet for anti-corruption activities, and extend more lessons learned to the local government level. Beginning in September, the new anti-corruption/accountability activity will address accountability both by improving government initiatives and by supporting the roles of civil society and the media in oversight and participation. Expected results in local government development include strengthening of the donor forum and completion of the country training diagnostic, which will be used to improve donor-financed local government training programs. The program will also pursue alternatives for extending its work to the Caribbean.

LAC will continue to strengthen regional NGO networks and vehicles for civil society-government dialogue, particularly in relation to Summit objectives. Expected results during the next year include creation of a new interactive Internet website to enhance participation by civil society organizations in the Summit process and restructuring of the Inter-American Democracy Network to build on successes and recommendations documented in this year's evaluation.

The DHR team has adjusted its expenditure plans to conform with a highly restricted budget, by extending mortgages and stretching out planned expenditures from FY 2000 to 2001. If requested funds are not available, the team would be obligated to further delay or postpone indefinitely initiation of follow-on programs in either civil society or anti-corruption, which would result in losing the momentum of existing successful programs in those areas which reflect years of investment by the Bureau.

#### Possible Adjustments to Plans:

The redesign of three of the principal programs supporting this SO will most likely lead to revision of the SO indicators and possibly revision of the IR statements as well.

#### Other Donor Programs:

Efforts of the World Bank, IDB, the OAS and a number of bilateral donors contribute to this SO in various ways. These include support from the governments of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway for IIDH, IDB's leadership in the local government donors' forum, and World Bank and IDB programs that finance installation of IFMS.

#### Major Contractors and Grantees:

Key activities include the Human Rights Initiative, with its major grantee the Inter-American Institute for Human Rights; the Americas' Anti-Corruption/Accountability Activity, with contractor Casals & Associates; the Regional Civic Education project, with grantee Partners of the Americas; and local government activities under cooperative agreements with the International City/County Management Association, the Central American Federation of Municipalities, and the International Union of Local Authorities.

## Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Reinforcement of Regional Trends that Deepen Democracy			
Objective ID: 598-005-01			
Approved: 07/1997		Country/Organization: LAC Regional	
Result Name: SO 5: Reinforcement of Regional Trends that Deepen Democracy			
Indicator: 2. Implementation of anti-corruption measures by governments			
Unit of Measure: Number of new measures	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Casals' monitoring of anti-corruption reports	1996	NA	24
Indicator/Description: Counts measures in categories defined by the OAS Convention. This includes new measures adopted by governments in Standards (e.g. money laundering laws, codes of conduct, international treaties) and Enforcement Mechanisms (e.g. institutional strengthening of finance ministries, customs, comptroller general, etc.)	1997	NA	64
	1998	NA	93
	1999	NA	82
	2000	NA	
Comments: The indicator does not (and will not) necessarily increase each year because, as governments comply with the Convention, they have fewer new measures to adopt. For that reason, targets have not been established; however, we are pleased with the momentum and clear gains in implementing the Convention. Activity ends September 30, 2000; indicator will probably be replaced at that time.			

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Reinforcement of Regional Trends that Deepen Democracy			
Objective ID: 598-005-01			
Approved: 07/1997		Country/Organization: LAC Regional	
Result Name: IR 5.1.1: Strengthened Capacity of Regional Organizations to Promote Human Rights Awareness and Education			
Indicator: Demonstrated progress of the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights (IIDH) in integrating gender concerns into human rights programming.			
Unit of Measure: Steps along a scale	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: IIDH annual reports and work plans, memoranda of Executive Director, consultation with IIDH staff and participants in activities.	1998	Steps 1, 2	1, 2
	1999	Steps 3 – 5	3-5
	2000	Steps 6, 7	
Indicator/Description: Definition: Progress is identified by movement along scale: 1. IIDH (Board of Directors/Executive level) incorporates gender equity and justice into its institutional mission and plan 2. IIDH creates a Steering Committee of representatives from each organizational Program Area to implement a Gender Equity and Justice strategic plan. 3. IIDH develops a framework document to guide institutional integration of gender concerns into human rights programming and evaluation. 4. IIDH completes staff workshops on gender. 5. IIDH explicitly incorporates strategic gender issues into its activity/program planning, including curriculum planning and institutional development. 6. IIDH implements activities incorporating gender concerns. 7. IIDH evaluates institutional advancements in integrating strategic gender concerns into human rights programming and institutional development.			
Comments: Implementation of step 5 began in 1999 but is an ongoing process that will continue through 2000. Progress is considered to be on track. Activity ends December 31, 2000.			

## Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Reinforcement of Regional Trends that Deepen Democracy			
Objective ID: 598-005-01			
Approved: 07/1997		Country/Organization: LAC Regional	
Result Name: IR 5.2: Strengthened Regional Approaches to Improve Public Sector Legitimacy			
Indicator: Number of integrated financial management systems (IFMS) in the region.			
Unit of Measure: Number of public sector units	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Casals report	1998	NA	Cent. Gov. 31 States 2 Municipal 1 TOTAL 34
Indicator/Description: Cumulative number of government units broken down by Central Government (ministries and independent agencies), States, and Municipal Governments that have adopted IFMS.	1999	NA	Cent. Gov. 31 States 3 Municipal 3 TOTAL 37
Comments: An official target for 1999 was never established by Casals. The 1999 actuals are lower than expected due to delays in World Bank and IDB loan disbursements because of changes in governments and criteria unfulfilled by governments. The 2000 targets are estimates based on information on IFMS loans that are planned/in process but not yet disbursed/completed. The indicator has been disaggregated to provide more complete information. The activity ends September 30, 2000, at which time it is likely that this indicator will be revised.	2000	Cent. Gov. 41 States 10 Municipal 10 TOTAL: 61	

Country/Organization:

Objective ID: 598-006-01

Objective Name: A broad base of leaders and potential leaders in LAC countries equipped with technical skills, training and academic education

Self Assessment: On Track

Self Assessment Narrative: Over the past year, this SpO has remained on track and even exceeded expectations in the number of leaders trained from the region.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: 3.1 Access to Ed/Girls' Education  
(please select only one)

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:  
(select as many as you require)

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets                          | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Ag Development/Food Security         |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights                        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes             | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions           | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Ed/Girl's Education        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Ed/Sustainable Development        | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced                  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS                                 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change                    | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity                            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution       | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy                    |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management   | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced                        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met       | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed   | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand |

Link to U.S. National Interests: Economic Prosperity

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Regional Stability

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): No Secondary Linkage

Summary of the SO:

The LAC Regional participant training strategy is based on the hypothesis that there are two factors which are critical to sustainable development of the economic and social conditions within the region: (1) a stable social, political and economic environment that is conducive to economic growth; and (2) an educated, skilled population with capable leaders to manage and implement programs and policies. Strengthening the human resource capacity of the LAC



Region requires investments into quality training and education programs accompanied by relevant follow-on that, together, equip young leaders with technical skills, training and academic education. The significance of these investments is substantial to the region and is evidenced in the positive impact that the U.S. trained participants to date have made on their communities and institutions upon completion of their training. In fact, the 1998 Santiago Summit Declaration reinforces the importance of training by making it one of the nine action items supporting the Summit goal of achieving universal education by the year 2010.

Four Intermediate Results contribute to achieving a broad base of leaders in LAC countries equipped with technical skills, training and academic education. The efficacy of the training is determined largely by the extent to which participants, upon completion of their training are: 1) are employed in their area of expertise; 2) are active and influential in community; 3) have increased responsibility in the job; and 4) maintain ties with the U.S. The main activity under this SpO is the Cooperative Association of States for Scholarship (CASS) activity, a component of the LAC Bureau region-wide Caribbean and Latin American Scholarship Program (CLASP II). Direct beneficiaries of this program are women, disadvantaged populations and other previously excluded groups in developing countries. These groups and individuals constitute the human resource base of the nation.

#### Key Results:

Over the last year, as in previous years, progress under this SpO at both the SO and IR levels has remained consistently high. The goal of CASS is "to transform" carefully selected socio-economically disadvantaged Central American and Caribbean young people through educational opportunity and thus increase the number of current and future leaders in these nations. CASS realizes this mission by providing an ongoing support system, a positive learning experience in the United States, and an alumni network that helps to reintegrate each graduate in his or her society upon returning home. Using DA funds, a total of 427 CASS students were trained during the reporting period with "Cycle 97" funding. These included 224 participants for two-year technical training (96.8% completion rate); six-month training for 30 Haitian professionals, 40 Haitian alumni, and 36 Central American teachers; four-month training for 40 construction foremen (and women) from Nicaragua and Honduras; and high-school equivalency and technical training for 57 Nicaragua Peace Scholarship Program (NPSP) trainees (85.9% completion rate). Overall, 417 of the 427 participants completed their academic programs and 425 (99.5%) returned to their home countries. All of the short-term Haitians and Haitian alumni successfully completed their programs and all but one returned home. The return rates for both the Central American teacher groups and the construction groups were 100%, and the return of all but one of the CASS two-year participants resulted in the best overall return rate (99.6%) in the last ten years. The participation and academic performance of women in the training programs has been impressive: For example, of the 217 two-year students who achieved or surpassed their academic target goals, 121 (55%) were women.

The NPSP ended during this reporting period. When the program was conceived in 1991, it focused on addressing the large number of young people who could not finish high school because of the years of civil war in Nicaragua. The first groups of NPSP incorporated army and resistance soldiers and others who left school because of the war, but as the program progressed most participants stated that they left school for economic reasons not directly related to the civil

war that ended in 1990. Since 1991, NPSP successfully graduated 372 Nicaraguans who were unable to finish high school. The majority of these participants received their GED (high school diploma) in addition to a certificate in technical studies. A recent CASS survey found that 97% of the returned participants are currently employed.

USAID is using Child Survival and Diseases (CSD) funding to train disadvantaged young people to work in fields that support the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of communicable diseases; and to upgrade skills for technicians and administrators to develop the region's human resources in the fight against infectious diseases. To support the objective of protecting health and stabilizing population growth, CASS utilized CSD funding in 1999 to train in areas emphasizing prevention, detection and treatment of malaria, dengue and tuberculosis. Twenty rural health workers began their studies in the U.S. and another 20 Haitian professionals completed their programs in Health Care Management and returned home.

In 1999, CASS developed training courses in project formulation and evaluation for alumni from countries affected by Hurricanes Mitch and Georges. The principal beneficiary countries were Honduras, Nicaragua, and the Dominican Republic. Although the initial goal set by CASS was for 60 trained alumni in 1999, CASS was able to provide training to 264 alumni. As part of the training, each participant was required to prepare a community project formulation practicum. Many of these are in the process of becoming reality through funding from local government agencies, the Swedish International Development Authority, and other national and international funding agencies.

During this reporting period, 23 U.S. colleges were providing either two-year or short-term training for CASS students. Of these, a total of 137 CASS students received or were in the process of receiving training at 3 HBCU's, and 159 students were at 4 Hispanic Serving Institutions. During this reporting period, selection of candidates for the two-year training to begin in 1999 took place. The recruitment goals were to: 1) recruit at least 50% female candidates in every field of study; 2) recruit more individuals from minority indigenous groups; and 3) recruit 80% of candidates from rural areas. In total, 259 candidates were selected for Cycle 99. Of these, 84% were rural, 54% women, and 13% indigenous (up from 10% last year), thus meeting or exceeding the stated recruitment goals.

#### Performance and Prospects:

Since the ATIE training program ended in the last reporting period, this year's R4 indicator tables have been updated to reflect current and previous data for the CASS program only. The indicator charts have CASS trainee statistical information going back to 1995 that serves as a point of reference for the implementation of the CASS program.

The first indicator gives the number of "Leaders and potential leaders from LAC successfully completing US and LAC training". As stated above, in 1999 a total of 412 potential leaders, in both long-term and short-term programs, successfully completed their training and returned to their home countries. The second indicator provides important information on the percentage of returned trainees employed in their field of study. There has not been a dramatic change since last year in employment rates for men and women (the figure in 1999 is 71% for women and

75% for men), but there has been a significant increase over the years in the percentage of women alumni working in their field of study. CASS female alumni are quickly closing the gap with male alumni as being employed in their field of study.

The extent to which participants are active and influential in their communities and professions is a hallmark of the CASS program. Among all CLASP trainees, 87% are from socially, ethnically, or economically disadvantaged backgrounds. Therefore, the importance of trainees making contributions to the communities in which they live cannot be overstated. In this year's CASS survey of Cycle 96 alumni, 72% reported that they had participated in community service activities since their return. (These figures have remained in approximately the same range since 1995.) Ninety-eight percent of CASS female alumni and 98% of the male alumni reported that they had strengthened their leadership skills. Ninety-five percent of CASS women and 91% of CASS men reported that CASS had increased their civic participation.

The CASS program is expected to maintain similar levels of recruitment through the year 2002, after which long-term placements will cease to allow appropriate completion time by the year 2004. Short-term program levels will be maintained at similar levels to the end of the program. During the next reporting period the program will be planning for the upcoming recruitment of Cycle 2000 students. The 264 CASS students who began studies two years ago in September 1998 will complete their programs in 2000. Georgetown University will monitor the 156 long-term students and 52 one-year teachers who began in September 1999.

Because this SpO is funded by a Congressional earmark, it is unlikely that its funding levels would be reduced. Nevertheless, if this were to happen the result would be a reduction in the number of disadvantaged students from the LAC region that would be provided with increased leadership and technical skills that make them key assets to the human resource pool in their home countries.

#### Possible Adjustments to Plans:

None anticipated at this time.

#### Other Donor Programs:

The participant training program strategy was designed to expand the "partnership" between the cooperating agents and the U.S. training institutions. The objective is to foster cost-sharing between institutions and USAID. For example, the CASS agreement requires 25% cost-sharing. College cost sharing has taken many forms such as the provision of tuition and allowances, as well as indirect costs. In-country contributions include office and conference space, participant room and board during orientation and re-entry, and coverage of various administration costs.

#### Major Contractors and Grantees:

The CASS program is implemented by Georgetown University.

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: A broad base of leaders and potential leaders in LAC countries equipped with technical skills, training and academic education.			
Objective ID: 598-006-01			
Approved: 07/19/96		Country/Organization: LAC Regional	
Result Name: SO level			
Indicator: Leaders and potential leaders from LAC successfully completed U.S. and LAC training			
Unit of Measure: Number of leaders trained annually	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: CASS quarterly reports, Cycle 97 Final Report (dated Dec. 10, 1999)	1995	NA	---
	1996	NA	315
Indicator/Description: Figures include participants trained in both two-year programs and short-term technical programs for targeted groups.	1997	295	329
	1998	255	330
	1999	427	417
		(48%F, 52%M)	(48%F, 52%M)
Comments: Because the Advanced Training in Economics (ATIE) program ended in 1998, the planned and actual figures given here have been adjusted to reflect the CASS program only	2000		
	2001		
	2002		
	2003		
	2004		
The "Planned" column lists the total number of students financed by CASS for a particular year. For 1999, the number measures students funded with "Cycle 97" monies, since the 2-year students beginning with this funding completed their programs in 1999.	Target	Overall target number to be trained and mix of short and long-term programs are determined annually according to emerging need.	
The breakdown of the 427 students financed with Cycle 97 monies and completing in 1999 is as follows: 224 two-year students, 30 Haitian professionals (6 months), 40 Haitian CASS alumni (6 months), 36 Central American teachers (6 months), 40 construction foremen (Hurricane Mitch-related - 4 months), 57 Nicaragua Peace Scholarship Program.			
See the SO6 narrative for discussion of the overall group of 412 completing.			

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: A broad base of leaders and potential leaders in LAC countries equipped with technical skills, training and academic education.			
Objective ID: 598-006-01			
Approved: 07/19/96		Country/Organization: LAC Regional	
Result Name: IR 6.1: Returned students employed in area of expertise and applying skills and leadership.			
Indicator: Returnees employed			
Unit of Measure: Percent of returnees	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: survey of CASS returnees done annually and reported in the CASS July - September quarterly report	1995	NA	68% (59%F, 76%M)
Indicator/Description: The indicator measures the percent of returned trainees who are currently employed in their training field of study.	1996		63% (59%F, 66%M)
	1997		No data - See comments section
Comments: A decision was made not to do an alumni survey in 1997 since Georgetown determined that prior years' data for overall employment rates (not only employment in field of study) was not changing greatly.  The data for 1995 and 1996 is from CASS trainees who returned to their home countries in Cycles 92, 93, and 94 and some selected short-term participants. No survey was done in 1997. In 1998, a comprehensive survey of all participants since the program's inception was done. Because effort was expensive and probably not necessary for every year, Georgetown decided for the future to focus on specific groups in some years and do comprehensive surveys on a less regular basis - e.g. every other year. The 1999 data is for CASS Cycle 96 trainees who had returned to their countries within the previous 10 months.	1998		75% (72%F, 78%M)
	1999		73% (71%F, 75%M)
	2000		
	2001		
	2002		
	2003		
	2004		
Target			

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: A broad base of leaders and potential leaders in LAC countries equipped with technical skills, training and academic education.			
Objective ID: 598-006-01			
Approved: 07/19/96		Country/Organization: LAC Regional	
Result Name: IR 6.2: Returned trainees active and influential in community service activities			
Indicator: Returnees involved in community service activities after training.			
Unit of Measure: Percent of returnees participating in community activities	Year	Planned	Actual
	1995	NA	58%
Source: survey of CASS returnees done annually and reported in the CASS July - September quarterly report	1996	89%	65%
	1997	90%	not available
Indicator/Description: Participation in voluntary associations/involvement in community or civic activity, such as community development projects, municipal elections, or Parent-Teacher Associations.	1998	90%	80%
	1999	90%	72%
	2000	90%	
	2001	90%	
Comments: Data in the "actual" column for this indicator has been updated to reflect current and prior data for the CASS program only.	2002	90%	
	2003	90%	
	2004	90%	
	Target	90%	
No data is available for 1997 as a survey was not done that year (see IR 6.1 indicator comments section for a full explanation).			

Country/Organization: LAC Regional

Objective ID: 598-016

Objective Name: Hurricane Reconstruction Services in the LAC Region Provided

Self Assessment: On Track

Self Assessment Narrative: Inter-agency Agreements were signed in September 1999 and the USG agencies have been actively carrying-out in-country assessments and completing their annual work plans. Work plans have been submitted and the USG agencies are initiating their activities.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:

(please select only one)

6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced

Secondary Link to Agency Strategic Framework:

(select as many as you require)

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets                                   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Ag Development/Food Security   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor          | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes                      | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions                    | <input type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Ed/Girl's Education             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Ed/Sustainable Development                 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition                     | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change                             | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution                | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy              |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management            | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met                | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured            | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand      |

Link to U.S. National Interests: Economic Prosperity

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Environment

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Health

Summary of the SO:

Major hurricanes devastated Central America (Hurricane Mitch) and the Caribbean (Hurricane Georges) during September and October of 1998. They produced massive flooding, engulfing entire villages, destroying homes, crops and infrastructure. It is estimated that Central America suffered approximately \$8 billion and the Caribbean \$2 billion in damages. Responding to a

request by the President, Congress approved in May 1999 \$621 million in supplemental funding for the Central America and Caribbean Emergency Disaster Recovery Fund (CACEDRF). In the Supplemental, Congress identified specific U.S. Government (USG) agencies to be involved in hurricane reconstruction and more than \$100 million of the Fund is being implemented with these USG agencies through the LAC Regional program.

The LAC Regional program objective is to provide hurricane reconstruction service in the LAC region. The LAC Bureau chairs sector and sub-sector working groups, established under the umbrella of the White House Interagency Working Group, and assists other USG agencies in developing their activities and coordinating them with Mission and BHR programs. The majority of assistance is to communities in Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala, Dominican Republic and Haiti, which are the ultimate customers and beneficiaries of this assistance. There are also regional activities that include Costa Rica. Activities focus on: disaster mitigation, preparedness and reconstruction; public health; economic reactivation; education; and housing.

#### Key Results:

USAID signed 632(a) Interagency Agreements with the Department of Housing and Urban Development, U.S. Department of Transportation, U.S. Peace Corps, U.S. Department of State, Export-Import Bank of the U.S. and the Overseas Private Investment Corp. The USG agencies with 632(a)s will report directly to Congress. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) activities are being implemented through individual agreements with the USAID Missions in the six hurricane affected countries, and these activities will be reported on through the individual USAID Mission's bilateral programs.

USAID also signed seven 632(b) Interagency Agreements with six USG agencies. The agencies are the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC)/National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), the Department of Health and Human Services (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) (HHS/CDC), and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) with which two IAAs were signed. The 632(b) Interagency Agreements involve close coordination and monitoring by USAID. And it is the progress of the 632(b) agreements that is the subject of this report.

USG agencies have carried out assessments and developed their work plans with USAID Missions and local counterpart agencies to produce an overall coordinated USG effort. A focal area of work is watershed basins, where most of the flood damage occurred. Poor land use practices, deforestation, placement of housing and infrastructure in high-risk areas, and the lack of early warning systems, all contributed to the heavy destruction and loss of lives. USGS, NOAA, USACE, and USDA are collaborating together in many of the countries to establish an integrated watershed management program. They have identified key watershed basins they will work in, begun procuring equipment, producing digitized maps of the affected watersheds, and established cooperative links with local counterpart organizations. USGS and NOAA are working closely in the installation of monitoring equipment to establish an early warning hazard and climate-forecasting network. These networks will be integrated into the countries' emergency management systems with the assistance of FEMA. The EPA is working closely



with the water quality control laboratories and treatment plants in Nicaragua, Honduras and El Salvador to improve the capacity of local institutions to provide clean drinking water. USDA is initiating work on food security analyses (assisting governments to make better food aid programming and agricultural investment decisions), as well as food safety recommendations to reduce disaster-induced agriculture and food health risks. During FY 99, assessment visits were conducted by CDC with the assistance of PAHO for all seven countries in the program, and a workshop with representatives from the Ministries of Health was held to orient them to proposed activities.

#### Performance and Prospects:

The USG agencies have completed preliminary assessments, developed work plans for each country, selecting personnel and negotiated agreements with local institutions. LAC is working closely with the USAID Missions to ensure that USG agencies and Mission activities complement each other. Also, LAC will work closely with the other donors involved in programs similar to the USG agency activities to ensure coordination and complementarity of activities. During the next 12 months most of the equipment will be installed for the flood and landslide early-warning system in selected watersheds, training and TA will be provided to communities located in the same watershed areas, and the early warning system will begin to be linked into the national emergency management system, all carried out by USGS, USDA, DOC & FEMA. HHS/CDC will complete the assessment of training needs and initiate training related to the control and spread of communicable diseases and EPA will provide TA and training to national entities responsible for the maintenance and quality control of drinking water.

#### Possible Adjustments to Plans:

A progress review of all the IAA activities will take place in April. Possible adjustments may occur following the review.

#### Other Donor Programs:

The Inter-American Development Bank and United Nations Development Program have facilitated donor coordination. At the May 1999 Consultative Group meeting in Stockholm, the international community pledged over \$7 billion in reconstruction assistance to Central America. USAID hosts inter-agency coordination meetings in each country to ensure that USG resources are effectively utilized and complement the efforts of their other donors.

#### Major Contractors and Grantees:

Those USG agencies with 632(b) Interagency Agreements with USAID include: U.S. Department of Agriculture, U.S. Geological Survey, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Environmental Protection Agency, U.S. Dept. of Commerce, and HHS/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Hurricane Reconstruction Services in the LAC Region Provided			
Objective ID: 598-016			
Approved: 5/21/99		Country/Organization: LAC Regional	
Result Name:			
Indicator: SpO Indicator 1: Countries with decreased vulnerability to communities from flooding and landslides in watershed basins through the establishment of monitoring and early-warning systems.			
Unit of Measure: Countries (cumulative)	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: USG Agencies	1999 (B)	0	0
Indicator/Description: Countries implementing disaster mitigation activities that reduce the risk of floods and landslides to communities located in or downstream from the watershed. The five countries involved are Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala, and the Dominican Republic.	2000	3	
	2001	5	
Comments: Implementation has begun in the past few months.			

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Hurricane Reconstruction Services in the LAC Region Provided			
Objective ID: 598-016			
Approved: 5/21/99		Country/Organization: LAC Regional	
Result Name:			
Indicator: SpO Indicator 2: Countries with improved emergency management systems and response capabilities in place.			
Unit of Measure: Countires (cumulative)	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: USG Agencies	1999 (B)	0	0
Indicator/Description: Countries with emergency management systems improved with the assistance from FEMA, OFDA and other USG Agencies. The six countries involved are Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala, the Dominican Republic and Haiti.	2000	2	
	2001	6	
Comments: Implementation has begun in the past few months.			

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Hurricane Reconstruction Services in the LAC Region Provided			
Objective ID: 598-016			
Approved: 5/21/99		Country/Organization: LAC Regional	
Result Name:			
Indicator: SpO Indicator 3: Countries with capacity for assessment of health status and the early detection and effective response to outbreaks and changes in disease patterns.			
Unit of Measure: Countries (cumulative)	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: HHS/CDC	1999 (B)	0	0
Indicator/Description: This indicator will be a composite of activities included in this program. The seven countries involved are Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic and Haiti.	2000	2	
	2001	6	
	2002	7	
Comments: Implementation has begun in the past few months.			

Country/Organization: LAC Regional Program

Objective ID: 598-017-01

Objective Name: Institutional Infrastructure Improved to Support Access of the Poor to Markets (Property, Financial, and Product)

Self Assessment: On Track

Self Assessment Narrative: This new Strategic Objective was approved in late 1999 and the SO's Results Packages are now being developed to begin implementation during FY 2000.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: 1.3 Economic Oppty for Rural/Urban Poor  
(please select only one)

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:  
(select as many as you require)

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets             | <input type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Ag Development/Food Security              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor          | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes           | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions         | <input type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Ed/Girl's Education             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Ed/Sustainable Development      | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition          | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS                               | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change                  | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution     | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management            | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met     | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand      |

Link to U.S. National Interests: Economic Prosperity

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Economic Development

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): No Secondary Linkage

Summary of the SO:

The strategic objective (SO) contributes to the eradication of poverty by facilitating improved access of the poor to income-earning market opportunities through creating an enabling environment that brings market services to the poor.

The purpose of the SO is to strengthen property, financial and product markets and focuses on needs identified for the implementation of the Santiago Summit of the Americas. These markets will support and expand access of the poor to best practices, better leverage resources and identify innovative techniques. The strategy has three intermediate results: (1) institutional infrastructure improved to support participation of the poor in property based information systems, (2) institutional infrastructure of sustainable microfinance industries improved, and (3) participation of the poor in higher value product markets facilitated. The ultimate beneficiaries of the SO are the poor who currently are limited in their ability to participate in markets and thereby improve their livelihoods. Establishing the asset value of informal property, expanding market-based property access through reduced transaction costs, expanding the scope and depth of microfinance institutions and providing information on market opportunities for the products of small- and micro-enterprise will create the basis for inclusive economic growth. This impact will be achieved by channeling support to various intermediate customers of USAID (e.g., individual country's property registry offices, other government and/or private sector institutions, NGOs, etc.) who have the capacity to directly affect change.

#### Key Results:

Continuing efforts initiated under the Hemispheric Free Trade SO, this SO serves as a catalyst to improve property registration systems and to formalize the rights of the poor. Problem areas such as the property rights of indigenous populations, access of women to property rights and conflict resolution are being specifically targeted with USAID support. In regard to financial markets, the SO will build upon the successful experiences of the dozens of microfinance institutions (MFI) that extend credit and services to the poor. The SO will improve and broaden the understanding of how to strengthen MFI performance and ensure the long-term sustainability of the industry by helping to build or improve strong institutions that support MFIs, e.g., supervisory authorities. Finally, the SO, through the product market component, will foster the development of improved marketing procedures and information systems relevant to increasing poorer farmers access to high value niche markets both domestically and internationally.

#### Performance and Prospects:

The OAS Office of Summit Follow-up is constructing a Virtual Office for the Inter-Summit Property Systems Initiative (initiated under the Hemispheric Free Trade SO) to function as a vehicle for continual dialogue and information sharing among donors, governments and civil society. Its use has begun and its development will continue through mid-2000. In addition, US private sector and key NGOs are participating in a "discovery and dialogue" series with the goal of clarifying the design of reforms to better enable expanded market access and of promoting such reforms. Over the next couple of years, IPSI's activities will expand to include other sub-regional events (e.g., South America), participation in the Summit Implementation Review Group Meetings, work with the USG toward a position for the upcoming Summit to be held in Canada in 2001, provide research and technical assistance on removing barriers to 'bankable' property rights (e.g., low-income housing), expand market-based access to farmland (e.g. rental markets), hold a high-level conference to promote the benefits of formalization of the rights of the poor and to leverage political and financial support for such (the Institute for Liberty and Democracy of Peru is instrumental in these last few activities). Finally, identifying 'models' that work for protecting the rights of indigenous populations are planned.

In the areas of financial and product market access, activities will build upon and consolidate the successful experiences to date and will complement the work of our bilateral Missions and partners. In microfinance, USAID will identify cutting-edge technology and approaches and make related information available across the region to a wide variety of institutions. The activities will focus on improving supervision and regulation of lending institutions, expanding support for institutions (e.g., credit bureaus) and the development of efficiency-enhancing technologies for MFI service administration. For example, with our support, ACCION International is already testing some specific techniques and tools as well as investigating new product areas (e.g., internet-based marketing and rural outreach). In product markets, USAID will identify and disseminate methods for improving access to international, high-value niche markets (e.g., applications of information technology and specialized certification systems that enhance the ability of smaller producers to compete in markets).

If the planned level of funding is not forthcoming, depending upon which earmark(s) were reduced, one or more on-going initiative would be scaled back (reducing the chances of fully achieving the SO) and follow-on efforts will be diminished.

**Possible Adjustments to Plans:**

None at this time.

**Other Donor Programs:**

As part of the Summit of the Americas process, USAID will work closely with the State Department and the Organization of American States. In addition, close cooperation has taken place with our Summit partners, including El Salvador, Argentina, Chile, the World Bank and the IDB. We also work closely with our bilateral missions and other donors with mutual program interests in specific sub-regions e.g., the European Union in Central America is participating in our consensus-building activities on property registration.

**Major Contractors and Grantees:**

Selected U.S. partners include the U. S. Geological Survey, the University of Florida, the University of California at Berkeley, the University of Wisconsin, the Institute of Liberty and Democracy, ACCION International, and the Dominica Marketing Board Corporation.

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Institutional Infrastructure Improved to Support Access of the Poor to Markets (Property, Financial, and Product)			
Objective ID: 598-017			
Approved: 9/23/99		Country/Organization: LAC Regional	
Result Name: I.R. #1: Institutional Infrastructure Improved to Support Participation of the Poor in Property-Based Information Systems			
Indicator: Cost of Property Formalization Reduced			
Unit of Measure: USDollars/hectare	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Previous Studies (for base) and World Bank Studies in which present-day data are collected	2000	> \$80/ha.	
	2001	<\$80/ha.>\$40/ha.	
Indicator/Description: The indicator shows the reduction of cost for formal registration of property on a per hectare basis.	2002	<\$40/ha	
	2003		
	2004		
Comments: Targets beyond 2002 will be developed during final design of the Results Package.			



### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Institutional Infrastructure Improved to Support Access of the Poor to Markets (Property, Financial, and Product)			
Objective ID: 598-017			
Approved: 9/23/99		Country/Organization: LAC Regional	
Result Name: I.R. #1a: Institutional Infrastructure Improved to Support Participation of the Poor in Property-Based Information Systems			
Indicator: Best-practice Guidelines Adopted			
Unit of Measure: No. of guidelines adopted	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: IPSI and other donor documents	2000	0	
Indicator/Description: Guidelines adopted means that a consultative group and/or donors agree upon the guideline.	2001	2	
	2002	3	
	2003		
	2004		
Comments: Targets beyond 2002 will be developed during final design of the Results Package.			

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Institutional Infrastructure Improved to Support Access of the Poor to Markets (Property, Financial, and Product)			
Objective ID: 598-017			
Approved: 9/23/99		Country/Organization: LAC Regional	
Result Name: I. R. #17.2.1.b: Microfinance Industry Strengthening for Expanded Access of the Poor to Financial Services			
Indicator: Legislation Passed or Regulations Enacted in Selected LAC Countries			
Unit of Measure: Number	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: USAID Missions and Host Country Institutions	2000	0	
Indicator/Description: There are few laws and regulations designed for the microfinance sector in LAC. Existing laws and regulations for the financial sector are usually inappropriate for microfinance and impede the sector's operations and expansion. This indicator will capture new and revised laws and regulations that will facilitate the growth of healthy, solvent institutions.	2001	1	
	2002	0	
	2003	1	
	2004	0	
Comments: The result will be achieved through workshops and other tools to provide host country institutions with technical information and recent experiences in other countries. The program will also provide services to help facilitate the process of legal and regulatory reform in selected countries. Please note: Planned targets may be adjusted during process of developing the results package.			

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Institutional Infrastructure Improved to Support Access of the Poor to Markets (Property, Financial, and Product)			
Objective ID: 598-017			
Approved: 9/23/99		Country/Organization: LAC Regional	
Result Name: I.R. #17.3: Participation of the Poor in Higher Value Product Markets Facilitated			
Indicator: This indicator is presently under development			
Unit of Measure:	Year	Planned	Actual
Source:	2000		
Indicator/Description:	2001		
	2002		
	2003		
	2004		
Comments: The indicator's planned targets to be fully developed during process of developing the results package.			

Country/Organization: LAC Regional

Objective ID: 598-019-01

Objective Name: Continued Participation of LAC Sub-Regional Trading Blocs in the FTAA Process Achieved

Self Assessment: On Track

Self Assessment Narrative: This new Special Objective was approved in late 1999 and the SpO's Results Packages are now being developed to begin implementation during FY 2000.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: 1.1 Private Markets  
(please select only one)

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:  
(select as many as you require)

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets                | <input type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Ag Development/Food Security                |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor  | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes              | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions | <input type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Ed/Girl's Education               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Ed/Sustainable Development         | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition             | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS                                  | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change                     | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity                        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution        | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management               | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met        | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed    | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured    | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand        |

Link to U.S. National Interests: Economic Prosperity

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Open Markets

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Economic Development

Summary of the SO:

This Special Objective will foster continued commitment of LAC smaller economies and developing countries to participate over the two-year (FY 2000–FY 2001) period in the ongoing negotiations to establish the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) by 2005. This objective builds on the results of the trade liberalization activities of the Hemispheric Free Trade Expansion program (SO 598-001-01) that USAID is closing out in FY 2000. This objective will

target areas of assistance where USAID can foster continuing commitment of LAC smaller economies and developing countries to participate in the FTAA process and make FTAA-consistent reforms. The objective will support trade-induced economic expansion as a catalyst for sustaining economic growth and reducing poverty in the LAC region.

The objective's purpose is to advance LAC smaller economy and developing country progress toward FTAA membership in terms of sustaining their commitment to participate in the negotiation process, and to make trade-related reforms consistent with World Trade Organization (WTO) obligations and FTAA membership. The objective will achieve results in three key areas: (1) helping LAC smaller economy and developing countries to meet WTO obligations; (2) advancing implementation of business facilitation measures; and (3) fostering greater civil society participation in the FTAA process. The ultimate customers are the smaller economies and developing countries of the LAC region, while micro, small, and medium-sized producers will benefit indirectly through increased market openness or increased opportunities for employment as a result of an improved environment for foreign direct investment.

#### Key Results:

This objective was approved in September 1999. The Results Package is being developed and will be approved for implementation later this spring.

#### Performance and Prospects:

In implementing the SpO, USAID will work closely with the State Department, Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, and USG agencies participating in the Interagency Trade Policy Staff Committee. USAID will closely monitor the progress of FTAA Negotiating Groups as well as the deliberations of the Committee on Civil Society, the Committee on Electronic Commerce, and the Consultative Group on Smaller Economies. The objective will produce results in three areas: (1) WTO obligations—for example, in the area of compliance with WTO Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) obligations, all CARICOM countries will be in compliance with their SPS obligation to establish an enquiry point -- an contact entity that receives and disseminates a country's legal, regulatory changes impacting WTO requirements from or to its counter-part entities in the region and the WTO; (2) Business Facilitation Measures—for example, in the area of customs reforms, key elements of a model "control and release" system, which helps countries improve border processing of goods, will have been put in place in at least one CARICOM country; and (3) Civil Society Participation—for example, elements of civil society within the various LAC subregional trading blocs will have increased their participation in the FTAA process through increased interaction with government officials participating in the FTAA negotiation process and through increased "written submissions" to the FTAA on issues (e.g., labor, environment) of concern to civil society. Where feasible, RSD will support interventions that have a strong prospect of achieving a demonstration effect, that is, it provides a model for other countries to emulate, using funding support leveraged from other donors.

If budget levels are reduced, RSD will need to assess where support for one or more of the IRs can be cut back based on dialogue with key partners such as the USTR and Department of State. Reduced funding for IR#3 (Civil Society Participation) would in effect prioritize that available funds would be targeted on helping momentum smaller LAC economies meet trade-related obligations within the WTO or FTAA (e.g., business facilitation measures).

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

The SpO's IR#1 (Compliance with WTO obligations achieved) may be expanded to "Compliance with FTAA-consistent obligations achieved," thereby encompassing both WTO obligations and areas (e.g., competition policy) in which USG technical assistance can advance country- or sub-regional trading bloc preparation for membership in the FTAA but which are currently not covered under either the WTO obligation or FTAA business facilitation measures categories. In addition, it is proposed that the SO be extended by one year, (see further discussion in the Resource Request).

Other Donor Programs:

Trade liberalization activities are coordinated with other major donors through the FTAA Tripartite Committee comprised of the OAS Trade Unit, Inter-American Development Bank, and Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. Other relevant programs for assistance in trade policy education and training are the World Trade Organization and the U.N. Commission on Trade and Development.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

The SpO's IR#1 (WTO Obligations) will work with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, U.S. Customs Service, and National Center for Food and Agricultural Policy. IR#2 (Business Facilitation Measures) will work with the U.S. Customs Service. IR#3 (Civil Society Participation) will work with the International Institute for Sustainable Development, the Department of Justice, and the Federal Trade Commission.

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Continued participation of LAC sub-regional trading blocs in the FTAA process achieved.			
Objective ID: 598-019			
Approved: 9/23/99		Country/Organization: LAC Regional Program	
Result Name: IR#1: Compliance with WTO obligations achieved			
Indicator: Number of countries meeting WTO obligations			
Unit of Measure: Number of countries	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: WTO, Inside U.S. Trade, and partner information	2000	11	
Indicator/Description: This indicator tracks the number of countries that achieve compliance with WTO obligations.	2001	15	
Comments: LAC/RSD is currently developing the Results Package for IR#1 to identify the specific targets for WTO obligations to be addressed and the specific countries that will be assisted during the reporting period. Therefore, planned targets may be revised during the process of developing the Results Package.			

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Continued participation of LAC sub-regional trading blocs in the FTAA process achieved.			
Objective ID: 598-019			
Approved: 9/23/99		Country/Organization: LAC Regional Program	
Result Name: IR#2: Business facilitation measures implemented			
Indicator: Number of sub-regional trading blocs with at least a minimum number of countries recognized by Tripartite Committee as making progress on implementing business facilitation measures.			
Unit of Measure: Number of sub-regional trading blocs	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: WTO, Inside U.S. Trade, and partner information	2000	2	
Indicator/Description: This indicator tracks the number of smaller economy sub-regional trading blocs (CARICOM and CACM) in which a minimum number of countries are making progress on implementing FTAA-sanctioned business facilitation measures.	2001	TBD	
Comments: LAC/RSD is currently developing the Results Package for IR#2 to identify specific business facilitation measures (BFMs) and smaller economies in greatest need of implementation assistance during the reporting period. 2001 target to be developed during process of finalizing the Results Package.			



### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Continued participation of LAC sub-regional trading blocs in the FTAA process achieved.			
Objective ID: 598-019			
Approved: 9/23/99		Country/Organization: LAC Regional Program	
Result Name: IR#3: Civil society participation in the FTAA process increased			
Indicator: Number of civil society written submissions to the FTAA from LAC smaller economies and developing countries			
Unit of Measure: Number of written submissions	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Tripartite Committee (TPC) and USG Rep to Committee of Government Representatives on Civil Society	2000	4	
	2001	8	
Indicator/Description: This indicator tracks the number of smaller economy and developing country sub-regional trading blocs in which civil society is active in providing written submissions to the FTAA.			
Comments: LAC is currently developing the Results Package for IR#3 to identify key opportunities to target a limited amount of resources increasing civil society participation in the FTAA process. During the last round of the FTAA leading up to the November 1999 Toronto FTAA Ministerial, the bulk of written submissions to the FTAA came from U.S. or Canadian civil society (NGOs). This intermediate result will seek to increase civil society participation in the FTAA by encouraging civil society within the four LAC subregional trading blocs to provide written submissions to the FTAA. The Results Package will support one-three catalytic interventions designed to impact on the number of submissions from each LAC subregional trading bloc.			

Country/Organization: LAC Regional

Objective ID: 598-018-01

Objective Name: Environmental performance of targeted LAC businesses and communities improved through the promotion of replicable market-based models.

Self Assessment: On Track

Self Assessment Narrative: The strategy has been approved, the results package is expected to be approved in March 2000, and the first year's activities will be initiated in FY 2000.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:

(please select only one)

7.3 Commitment to Sustainable Dvlpmnt Assured

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:

(select as many as you require)

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets                               | <input type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Ag Development/Food Security              |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor      | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes                  | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions                | <input type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Ed/Girl's Education             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Ed/Sustainable Development             | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition                 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS                                      | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change                         | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity           |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy              |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management        | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met            | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed        | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured        | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand      |

Link to U.S. National Interests: Economic Prosperity

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Environment

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Economic Development

Summary of the SO:

The goal of the United States-Latin American and Caribbean Environmental Partnership program (US-LACEP) is to improve environmental performance of targeted LAC businesses and communities through the introduction of replicable market-based models. The SO focuses on priority environmental issues of hemispheric concern, e.g., environmentally sound trade in support of the Free Trade Area of the Americas, sustainable forestry, industrial clean production,

and sound water resources management. The program supports environmentally-sound development through the adoption of improved policies, technologies and practices, and financing mechanisms. The SO also supports the establishment of public/private partnerships that can catalyze policy reform, accelerate the transfer of technology, and mobilize technical and financial resources. The program is designed to complement and strengthen Mission bilateral and regional programs and, where appropriate, support regional or hemispheric activities involving the participation of non-presence countries. Intermediate results include: policy framework development, technologies and practices available, and financing mechanisms available.

The program contributes to both the alleviation of poverty and to environmentally sustainable economic development and trade. Increasing the availability of and access to safe water, reducing environmental contamination from industrial processes, and ensuring the rationale use of key natural resources (forests, water) are critical to maintaining LAC business competitiveness in international markets and the economic sustainability of key trade sectors. Addressing these issues is also critical to poverty alleviation, given their relationship to reducing human health risks, increasing market opportunities for natural resource managers and reducing vulnerability to natural disasters.

Primary customers are LAC national and local governments, industries and enterprises, NGO and private sector service providers, and investors. Secondary customers include US and LAC industry associations, LAC regional organizations, international donors, technical cooperation agencies, and USAID Missions.

#### Key Results:

US-LACEP is a new five year program beginning in FY 2000.

#### Performance and Prospects:

Over the next two years, the program will result in an enhanced understanding of, and commitment by LAC governments to addressing, critical trade-related environmental issues within the context of the Free Trade Area of the Americas. It will also successfully introduce several replicable models for environmentally sound development into at least one LAC sub-region/trading bloc. Replicable models may include, but not be limited to, hotel environmental management systems (EMS), industrial clean production, environmental management practices for shrimp aquaculture, reduced impact logging, and water use efficiency.

Without the requested budget levels the SO will not be able to support all four program areas: environmentally sound trade, sustainable forestry, industrial clean production, water resources. One or more of the program areas would be dropped, notwithstanding their contribution to meeting key US foreign policy objectives and Summit of Americas' commitments.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

None planned.

Other Donor Programs:

Potential US-LACEP partners include the Inter-American Development Bank, the World Bank, the European Community, the Organization of American States, the United Nations Environment Program, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the Pan-American Health Organization, bilateral donors, and foundations. Donors will be directly engaged in several ways: (1) as co-funders of specific US-LACEP initiatives; (2) as funders of programs that support the adoption of US-LACEP developed replicable models; and (3) as advocates with USAID for key policy and investment reform.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

Contractors and grantees may include select USG agencies, international development companies, industry associations, environmental NGOs, and universities.

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Environmental performance of LAC businesses and communities improved through the promotion of replicable market-based models			
Objective ID: 598-018-01			
Approved: 9/23/99		Country/Organization: LAC Regional	
Result Name:			
Indicator: Replicable models of improved environmental management developed and their adoption promoted.			
Unit of Measure: Number of replicable models	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Implementing partners, USAID Missions, Summit of Americas reports	2000	2	
	2001	2	
Indicator/Description: Replicable models incorporate policy, technology and financing considerations. They are environmentally sound, technically feasible, socially acceptable, generally more profitable, cost-effective, and likely to be sustainable.	2002	2	
	2003	2	
	2004	2	
Comments: The program will also track the successful introduction of each replicable model by key LAC countries, sub-regions, and/or trading blocs. Replicable models may include, but not be limited to:			
1. Hotel Environmental Management Systems			
2. Shrimp Aquaculture Environmental Practices			
3. Reduced Impact Logging			
4. Eco-certified Forest Enterprises			
5. Export Industry Clean Production			
6. Mining Clean Production			
7. Industrial Water Use Efficiency			
8. Low Cost/Low Maintenance Wastewater Treatment			

## **R4 Part III: Resource Request**

The following section discusses the program resources and Operating Expenses (OE) necessary to implement the LAC Regional program during the FY 2000-2002 period. Emphasis will continue to be on implementation of Summit initiatives to ensure that the momentum gained so far is maintained. In addition, LAC/RSD is responsible for managing most other USG programs in support of countries affected by Hurricane Mitch. The budget tables accompanying this narrative conform to the Bureau's control levels and include the anticipated services to be accessed through field support and buy-ins. LAC/RSD draws upon the Global Bureau for critical services under each of its SOs, and Global Bureau staff continue to fully participate as SO Team members. Taking into account pipeline levels (which continue to be less than one year of funding), except as noted below, the Bureau's budget control levels are sufficient to implement the LAC Regional program and to achieve the planned results.

### ***Program Resources:***

SpO 598-019: As currently approved, FY 2001 is the last year of funding for this new objective which is just beginning implementation early this summer. While the SpO was only approved for a two-year period (FY 2000-2001), given the increased emphasis that the Agency is now placing on "trade and development," LAC/RSD is requesting \$1 million in FY 2002 to extend the objective by one year to continue addressing trade and development issues in the LAC Region.

### ***Workforce and OE:***

LAC/RSD has two inter-related roles that continue to influence workforce and other program management requirements. First, LAC/RSD provides essential staff support to the Bureau and LAC field missions. It defines and anticipates, analyzes and responds to LAC political, strategic, policy and program trends relating to sustainable development and US foreign policy. Effective collaboration with our partners in the hemisphere as well as with the IDB, the World Bank and other donors is essential to the success of our efforts. Examples of the critical role LAC/RSD plays is the enormous influence it has had in shaping and carrying out items emerging from the Summit and its role in providing technical expertise and coordination of efforts responding to Hurricane Mitch and other natural disasters. LAC/RSD will continue its extensive involvement in the Summit process as preparations for the 2001 Canadian Summit evolve.

LAC/RSD's second role is to oversee the design and implementation of the LAC Regional program, the Bureau's third largest program in terms of annual obligations at approximately \$35 million in FY 99 plus an additional \$33 million of obligations related to the hurricane reconstruction program. This uniquely regional program responds directly to Summit initiatives and is the main vehicle for the USG to implement the Plan of Action that emerged from the Santiago Summit meeting. LAC/RSD staff work very closely with technical staff in the Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination, Global Bureau Centers and field missions.

Operating Expenses – LAC/RSD staff require OE funds sufficient to permit frequent travel to: (1) review/monitor LAC Regional and Summit activities, (b) attend regional or subregional

meetings of USAID technical officers, and (3) participate in key program-related meetings of donors and counterparts in the region. Assistance to mission programs by RSD direct hire staff must be funded by missions, which follows Agency guidelines. An increase in travel funds from past years is requested to permit travel by staff to enhance the relationship and flow of communication with field missions as a result of the revised R4 process, to support Summit development in 2001, and to facilitate the Office's role in coordinating and managing the additional resources that became available from the hurricane supplemental.

Workforce - Taking both of these roles into account, LAC/RSD program workforce projections and travel requirements are as follows:

	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
USDH Staff	17	17	17
Program Funded Staff	13	13	13
OE Funded PSC	3	3	3
OE Travel	\$75,000	\$100,000	\$125,000

Included in the above tables are three program funded staff (PSCs) and one OE funded staff (TAACS), which are required to assist in the implementation and management of hurricane-related assistance.

## FY 2000 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2000      Program/Country: LAC Regional  
 Approp: CACEDRF  
 Scenario:

S.O. # , Title		FY 2000 Request												Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2000
	Bilateral/Field Spt	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G		
SO 598-005 Reinforcement of Regional Trends that Deepen Democracy															
	Bilateral	500						0					500	250	250
	Field Spt													0	0
		500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	250	250
SO 598-016 Hurricane Reconstruction Services in the LAC Region Provided															
	Bilateral	33,378	6,500						6,630		870	19,378		27,765	34,968
	Field Spt														
		33,378	6,500	0	0	0	0	0	6,630	0	870	19,378	0	27,765	34,968
SO 3:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral		33,878	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,630	0	870	19,378	500	28,015	35,218
Total Field Support		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>		<b>33,878</b>	<b>6,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,630</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>19,378</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>28,015</b>	<b>35,218</b>

FY 2000 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	6,500
Democracy	500
HCD	0
PHN	7,500
Environment	19,378
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2000 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	26,378
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	26,378
CSD Program	7,500
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	7,500

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account. (\*\*) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFA Account



## FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001      Program/Country: LAC Regional

Approp: CACEDRF

Scenario:

S.O. # , Title															
FY 2001 Request															
	Bilateral/ Field Spt	Total	Agri- culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expendi- tures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2001
SO 598-005 Reinforcement of Regional Trends that Deepen Democracy															
	Bilateral							0						250	0
	Field Spt							0	0	0	0	0	0	250	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
SO 598-016 Hurricane Reconstruction Services in the LAC Region Provided															
	Bilateral													29,397	5,571
	Field Spt													29,397	5,571
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
SO 3:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#VALUE!	29,647	5,571
Total Field Support		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29,647	5,571

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	0
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	0
CSD Program	0
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

(\*\*) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for

Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFA Account

## FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002      Program/Country: LAC Regional

Approp: CACEDRF

Scenario:

S.O. # , Title															
FY 2002 Request															
	Bilateral/ Field Spt	Total	Agri- culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expendi- tures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2002
SO 598-016 Hurricane Reconstruction Services in the LAC Region Provided															
	Bilateral							0						5,571	0
	Field Spt							0	0	0	0	0	0	5,571	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
SO 2:															
	Bilateral														
	Field Spt														
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,571	0
Total Field Support		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,571	0

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	0
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	0
CSD Program	0
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

(\*\*) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for

Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFA Account

## FY 2000 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2000      Program/Country: LAC Regional  
 Approp: DA/CSD  
 Scenario:

S.O. #, Title															
FY 2000 Request															
	Bilateral/ Field Spt	Total	Agri- culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expendi- tures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2000
SO 598-001 Progress Toward Resolving Key Market Issues Impeding Environmentally-Sound and Equitable Free in the Hemisphere															
	Bilateral	0						0						2,943	0
	Field Spt	0												400	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,343	0
SO 598-002 Improved Human Resource Policies Adopted in Selected Latin American and Caribbean Countries															
	Bilateral	1,723			1,723									2,700	223
	Field Spt	1,177			1,177									1,184	277
		2,900	0	0	2,900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,884	500
SO 598-003 More Effective Delivery of Selected Health Services and Policy Intervention:															
	Bilateral	2,288						1,138	800	0	350			3,641	2,907
	Field Spt	2,747						2,347	200	200	0			3,774	1,137
		5,035	0	0	0	0	0	3,485	1,000	200	350	0	0	7,415	4,044
SO 598-004 Protection of Selected LAC Parks and Reserves Important to Conserve the Hemisphere's Biological Diversity															
	Bilateral	4,000										4,000		4,000	2,000
	Field Spt	500										500		500	250
		4,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,500	0	4,500	2,250
SO 598-005 Reinforcement of Regional Trends that Deepen Democracy															
	Bilateral	4,205											4,205	5,522	3,077
	Field Spt	395											395	395	200
		4,600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,600	5,917	3,277
SO 598-006 A Broad-base of Leaders and Potential Leaders in LAC Countries Equipped with Technical Skills, Training and Academic Education															
	Bilateral	10,000			2,000	6,000		0	2,000					10,000	6,980
	Field Spt	0													
		10,000	0	0	2,000	6,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	0	10,000	6,980
SO 598-017 Institutional Infrastructure Improved to Support Access of the Poor to Markets															
	Bilateral	3,820	700	300										3,000	820
	Field Spt	430		430										230	200
		4,250	700	3,550	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,230	1,020
SO 598-018 Environmental Performance of Targeted LAC Businesses and Communities Through the Promotion of Replicable Market-based Models															
	Bilateral	300		300										150	150
	Field Spt	700		700										350	350
		1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	500
SO 598-019 Continued Participation of LAC Sub-Regional Trading Blocs in the FTAA Process Achieved															
	Bilateral	565		565										400	165
	Field Spt	435		435										235	200
		1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	635	365
Total Bilateral															
		26,901	700	3,985	3,723	6,000	0	1,138	2,800	0	350	4,000	4,205	32,356	16,322
Total Field Support		6,384	0	1,565	1,177	0	0	2,347	200	200	0	500	395	7,068	2,614
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>		<b>33,285</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>5,550</b>	<b>4,900</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,485</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>4,600</b>	<b>38,789</b>	<b>18,571</b>

FY 2000 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	6,250
Democracy	4,600
HCD	10,900
PHN	7,035
Environment	4,500
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2000 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	21,350
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	21,350
CSD Program	11,935
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	11,935

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

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Account. (\*\*) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFA Account

## FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001      Program/Country: LAC Regional  
 Approp: DA/CSD  
 Scenario:

S.O. # , Title		FY 2001 Request												Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2001
	Bilateral/Field Spt	Total	Agriculture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G		
SO 598-001 Progress Toward Resolving Key Market Issues Impeding Environmentally-Sound and Equitable Free in the Hemisphere															
	Bilateral	0						0							0
	Field Spt	0													0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 598-002 Improved Human Resource Policies Adopted in Selected Latin American and Caribbean Countries															
	Bilateral	1,400			1,400									1,523	100
	Field Spt	1,500			1,500									1,477	300
		2,900	0	0	2,900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,000	400
SO 598-003 More Effective Delivery of Selected Health Services and Policy Interventions															
	Bilateral	3,423					200	2,546	333	344				2,288	4,042
	Field Spt	3,232					487	1,689	100	956				2,747	1,622
		6,655	0	0	0	0	687	4,235	433	1,300	0	0	0	5,035	5,664
SO 598-004 Protection of Selected LAC Parks and Reserves Important to Conserve the Hemisphere's Biological Diversity															
	Bilateral	4,930										4,930		4,450	2,480
	Field Spt	470										470		500	220
		5,400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,400	0	4,950	2,700
SO 598-005 Reinforcement of Regional Trends that Deepen Democracy															
	Bilateral	3,905											3,905	3,783	3,199
	Field Spt	1,095											1,095	1,095	200
		5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,000	4,878	3,399
SO 598-006 A Broad-base of Leaders and Potential Leaders in LAC Countries Equipped with Technical Skills, Training and Academic Education															
	Bilateral	10,000			2,000	6,000		2,000						10,000	6,980
	Field Spt	0													
		10,000	0	0	2,000	6,000	0	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	6,980
SO 598-017 Institutional Infrastructure Improved to Support Access of the Poor to Markets															
	Bilateral	4,285	600	3,685										4,120	985
	Field Spt	465	0	465										465	200
		4,750	600	4,150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,585	1,185
SO 598-018 Environmental Performance of Targeted LAC Businesses and Communities Through the Promotion of Replicable Market-based Models															
	Bilateral	300										300		300	150
	Field Spt	700										700		700	350
		1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	500
SO 598-019 Continued Participation of LAC Sub-Regional Trading Blocs in the FTAA Process Achieved															
	Bilateral	530		530										565	130
	Field Spt	470		470										470	200
		1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,035	330
Total Bilateral		28,773	600	4,215	3,400	6,000	200	4,546	333	344	0	5,230	3,905	27,029	18,066
Total Field Support		7,932	0	935	1,500	0	487	1,689	100	956	0	1,170	1,095	7,454	3,092
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>		<b>36,705</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>5,150</b>	<b>4,900</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>687</b>	<b>6,235</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,400</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>33,448</b>	<b>20,828</b>

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	5,750
Democracy	5,000
HCD	10,900
PHN	8,655
Environment	6,400
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	23,837
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	23,837
CSD Program	12,868
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	12,868

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

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## FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002      Program/Country: LAC Regional  
 Approp: DA/CSD  
 Scenario:

S.O. # , Title		FY 2002 Request												Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2002
	Bilateral/Field Spt	Total	Agriculture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G		
SO 598-001 Progress Toward Resolving Key Market Issues Impeding Environmentally-Sound and Equitable Free in the Hemisphere															
	Bilateral	0						0							0
	Field Spt	0													0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 598-002 Improved Human Resource Policies Adopted in Selected Latin American and Caribbean Countries (Follow-On)															
	Bilateral	1,600			1,600									1,500	200
	Field Spt	1,300			1,300									1,500	100
		2,900	0	0	2,900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,000	300
SO 598-003 More Effective Delivery of Selected Health Services and Policy Interventions (Follow-On)															
	Bilateral	2,600					100	950	500	100	950			4,042	2,600
	Field Spt	3,400					400	850	200	400	1,550			1,622	3,400
		6,000	0	0	0	0	500	1,800	700	500	2,500	0	0	5,664	6,000
SO 598-004 Protection of Selected LAC Parks and Reserves Important to Conserve the Hemisphere's Biological Diversity (Follow-On)															
	Bilateral	4,030										4,030		4,900	1,610
	Field Spt	470												500	190
		4,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,500	0	5,400	1,800
SO 598-005 Reinforcement of Regional Trends that Deepen Democracy															
	Bilateral	3,905											3,905	3,850	3,254
	Field Spt	1,095												1,050	245
		5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,000	4,900	3,499
SO 598-006 A Broad-base of Leaders and Potential Leaders in LAC Countries Equipped with Technical Skills, Training and Academic Education															
	Bilateral	10,000			2,000	6,000		2,000						10,000	6,980
	Field Spt	0													
		10,000	0	0	2,000	6,000	0	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	6,980
SO 598-017 Institutional Infrastructure Improved to Support Access of the Poor to Markets															
	Bilateral	4,270	600	3,670										4,255	1,000
	Field Spt	480	0	480										480	200
		4,750	600	4,150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,735	1,200
SO 598-018 Environmental Performance of Targeted LAC Businesses and Communities Through the Promotion of Replicable Market-based Models															
	Bilateral	300										300		300	150
	Field Spt	700												700	350
		1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	500
SO 598-019 Continued Participation of LAC Sub-Regional Trading Blocs in the FTAA Process Achieved															
	Bilateral	515			515									545	100
	Field Spt	485			485									485	200
		1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,030	300
Total Bilateral		27,220	600	4,185	3,600	6,000	100	2,950	500	100	950	4,330	3,905	29,392	15,894
Total Field Support		7,930	0	965	1,300	0		850	200	400	1,550	1,170	1,095	6,337	4,685
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>		<b>35,150</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>5,150</b>	<b>4,900</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>3,800</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>5,500</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>34,699</b>	<b>20,279</b>

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	5,750
Democracy	5,000
HCD	10,900
PHN	8,000
Environment	5,500
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	22,750
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	22,750
CSD Program	12,400
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	12,400

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

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## FY 2000 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2000      Program/Country: LAC Regional  
 Approp: ESF  
 Scenario:

S.O. # , Title		FY 2000 Request												Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2000
	Bilateral/Field Spt	Total	Agriculture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G		
SO 598-005 Reinforcement of Regional Trends that Deepen Democracy															
	Bilateral	7,000						0					7,000	8,400	8,243
	Field Spt													0	0
		7,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,000	8,400	8,243
SO 2:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt														
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral		7,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	#VALUE!	0	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	7,000	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
Total Field Support		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>		<b>7,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>8,400</b>	<b>8,243</b>

FY 2000 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	7,000
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2000 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	7,000
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	7,000
CSD Program	0
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

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## FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001      Program/Country: LAC Regional

Approp:      ESF

Scenario:

S.O. # , Title															
FY 2001 Request															
	Bilateral/ Field Spt	Total	Agri- culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expendi- tures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2001
SO 598-005 Reinforcement of Regional Trends that Deepen Democracy															
	Bilateral	11,000						0					11,000	9,800	9,443
	Field Spt													0	0
		11,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,000	9,800	9,443
SO 2:															
	Bilateral														
	Field Spt														
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral		11,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,000	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
Total Field Support		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>		<b>11,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>9,800</b>	<b>9,443</b>

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	11,000
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	11,000
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	11,000
CSD Program	0
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

(\*\*) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for

Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFA Account

## FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002      Program/Country: LAC Regional

Approp:      ESF

Scenario:

S.O. # , Title															
FY 2002 Request															
	Bilateral/ Field Spt	Total	Agri- culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expendi- tures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2002
SO 598-005 Reinforcement of Regional Trends that Strengthen Democracy															
	Bilateral	11,000											11,000	10,000	10,443
	Field Spt													0	0
		11,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,000	10,000	10,443
SO 2:															
	Bilateral														
	Field Spt														
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
	Bilateral	0													
	Field Spt	0													
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral		11,000	0	0	0	0	0	#VALUE!	0	0	0	0	11,000	10,000	10,443
Total Field Support		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>		<b>11,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>10,443</b>

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	11,000
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	11,000
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	11,000
CSD Program	0
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

(\*\*) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for

Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFA Account



## Accessing Global Bureau Services Through Field Support and Buy-Ins

Objective Name	Field Support and Buy-Ins: Activity Title & Number	Priority *	Duration	Estimated Funding (\$000)			
				FY 2001		FY 2002	
				Obligated by:		Obligated by:	
				Operating Unit	Global Bureau	Operating Unit	Global Bureau
SO 598-002 Improved Human Resource Policies	Basic Education and Policy Support - 936-5862	High	FY 00-02	1,500	0	1,300	0
SO 598-003 Delivery of Health Services	MEDS (Evaluations) - 936-3096.03	Med-High	FY 99-02	150	0	0	0
SO 598-003 Delivery of Health Services	BASICS II - 936-3096.01	High	FY 99-02	0	802	0	571
SO 598-003 Delivery of Health Services	Quality Assurance - 936-5992	High	FY 97-02	0	410	0	492
SO 598-003 Delivery of Health Services	Rational Pharm. Management - 936-5974.08	Med-High	FY 99-02	0	100	0	205
SO 598-003 Delivery of Health Services	Partnerships Health Reform - 936-5974.13	High	FY 97-02	0	339	0	980
SO 598-003 Delivery of Health Services	Health & Child Survival Fellows - 936-6004.10	High	FY 96-02	0	319	0	260
SO 598-003 Delivery of Health Services	TAACS, CEDPA - 936-5970	High	FY 02-06	0	0	0	200
SO 598-003 Delivery of Health Services	Population Leaders Program - 936-3070	High	FY 97-02	0	287	0	200
SO 598-003 Delivery of Health Services	New Policy Results Package - 936-3078.02	Med-High	FY 01-02	0	200	0	123
SO 598-003 Delivery of Health Services	Program for VSC and Related Services - 936-3068	Med-High	FY 01-02	0	100	0	123
SO 598-003 Delivery of Health Services	Synergy - 936-3090	Med-High	FY 00-02	0	525	0	246

\* For Priorities use high, medium-high, medium, medium-low, low

## Accessing Global Bureau Services Through Field Support and Buy-Ins

Objective Name	Field Support and Buy-Ins: Activity Title & Number	Priority *	Duration	Estimated Funding (\$000)			
				FY 2001		FY 2002	
				Obligated by:		Obligated by:	
				Operating Unit	Global Bureau	Operating Unit	Global Bureau
SO 598-004 Protection of Parks	Forestry Management - 936-5556	High	FY 00-02	0	100	0	100
SO 598-004 Protection of Parks	AAAS Fellows Program - 936-5600	High	FY 00-02	0	90	0	90
SO 598-004 Protection of Parks	Environmental Planning and Management - 936-5517	High	FY 00-02	0	280	0	280
SO 598-005 Democracy	Governance - 932-004	High	FY 00-05	1,000	0	1,000	0
SO 598-005 Democracy	AAAS Fellows Program - 936-5600	High	FY 00-02	0	95	0	95
SO 598-017 Access of the Poor to Markets	LACTECH II - 936-4215	High	FY 00-02	0	410	0	425
SO 598-017 Access of the Poor to Markets	BASIS CRSP - 936-4213	High	FY 00-02	0	25	0	25
SO 598-017 Access of the Poor to Markets	CAER II - 936-4212	High	FY 00-02	0	30	0	30
SO 598-018 Environ. Performance Improved	Forestry Management - 936-5556	High	FY 00-02	0	100	0	100
SO 598-018 Environ. Performance Improved	Environmental Planning and Management - 936-5517	High	FY 00-02	0	100	0	100
SO 598-018 Environ. Performance Improved	Energy IQC	High	FY 00-02	200	0	200	0
SO 598-018 Environ. Performance Improved	Forestry IQC	High	FY 00-02	100	0	100	0

\* For Priorities use high, medium-high, medium, medium-low, low

## Accessing Global Bureau Services Through Field Support and Buy-Ins

Objective Name	Field Support and Buy-Ins: Activity Title & Number	Priority *	Duration	Estimated Funding (\$000)			
				FY 2001		FY 2002	
				Obligated by:		Obligated by:	
				Operating Unit	Global Bureau	Operating Unit	Global Bureau
SO 598-018 Environ. Performance Improved	Environmental Health IQC	High	FY 00-02	100	0	100	0
SO 598-018 Environ. Performance Improved	Water IQC	High	FY 00-02	100	0	100	0
SO 19 Continued Participation in FTAA	LACTECH II - 936-4215	High	FY 00-02	0	410	0	425
SO 19 Continued Participation in FTAA	EPIQ - 936-5743	Low	FY 00-02	0	60	0	60
<b>GRAND TOTAL.....</b>				<b>3,150</b>	<b>4,782</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>5,130</b>

\* For Priorities use high, medium-high, medium, medium-low, low

## ANNEX I

**The new activities listed below will require, at minimum, an Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) or a request for a categorical exclusion from conducting an IEE. SO teams will coordinate with the Bureau's Environmental Officer (BEO) in complying with the environmental regulations (22 CFR 216).**

SO 598-003: More Effective Delivery of Selected Health Services – The addition of AIDS and family planning components to the SO will require IEEs. LAC/RSD/PHN will need to prepare an IEE for a new SO planned to begin in FY2002.

SO 598-004: Protection of Selected Parks and Reserves - Amendment to continue the SO and the Parks in Peril program will require an IEE.

SO 598-005: Reinforcement of Regional Trends that Deepen Democracy - LAC/RSD/DHR is developing new results packages in accountability/anti-corruption and the promotion of pluralism for approval later this FY. Both will require IEEs.

SO 598-017: Access of the Poor to Markets – An IEE will be required for this new SO.

SO 598-018: Environmental Performance of Businesses and Communities Improved – An IEE has been approved by LACBEO (LAC-IEE-00-14)

SO 598-019: Continued Participation in the FTAA Process – An IEE will be required for this new SpO.

All current Strategic and Special Objectives and associated activities are in compliance with their corresponding IEEs, Environmental Assessments, etc.

## ANNEX II

### 598-001: Progress Toward Resolving Key Market Issues Impending Environmentally Sound and Equitable Free Trade in the Hemisphere

IR 1.1: Progress by Smaller-Economy Countries in Establishing FTAA-Consistent Trade Discipline Reforms

IR 1.2: Progress Toward Improved Modern Labor/Management Relations in the Hemisphere

IR 1.3: Progress Toward the Adoption of Improved Policies, Practices and Technologies Addressing Key Small-and Medium-Sized Enterprise Trade Issues

IR 1.4: Progress Toward the Adoption and Implementation of Improved Policies, practices and Technologies Addressing Key Environment-Related Trade Issues in the Hemisphere

### **598-002: Improved Human Resources Policies Adopted in Selected LAC Countries**

IR 2.1: Public and Private Sector Support for Education Reform Built

IR 2.2: Capacity of Public and Private Organizations to Work for Education Reform Strengthened

IR 2.3: Best Education Policies and Practices in America and Elsewhere Identified, Analyzed and Disseminated

### **598-003: More Effective Delivery of Selected Health Services and Policy Interventions**

#### Vaccinations:

IR 1.1: Improved Policy Environment Relating to Vaccination Programs

IR 1.2: Expanded and Improved Vaccination Delivery by Public and Private Sectors, including NGOs.

IR 1.3: Strengthening and Support of the Measles Surveillance System

Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI):

IR 2.1: Country Health Leaders have Information for IMCI Adoption

IR 2.2: Country Plans and Strategies in Place for Introduction and Implementation of IMCI

IR 2.3: Improved Country Capacity to Implement IMCI

IR 2.4: Monitoring and Evaluation used to Adjust IMCI Program Plans

Maternal Mortality:

IR 3.1: Increased Capacity of Communities to Recognize and Respond to Pregnancy-Related Complications by Accessing Health Services in Pilot Districts.

IR 3.2: Development, Testing, Evaluation and Dissemination of Approaches to Enhance use of Protocols, Standards and Guidelines at First Level of Referral

IR 3.3: Intensive Implementation of the Essential Obstetrical Care Aspects of the Regional Plan for the Reduction of Maternal Mortality

Health Sector Reform:

IR 4.1: Methodologies and Tools Developed, Tested, and Disseminated for Analysis and Design, Implementation and Monitoring of Country Health Sector Reforms

IR 4.2: Information on Health Reform Efforts and Experience Gathered and Made Widely Available to Interested Parties in LAC Countries and to Health Sector Donors

IR 4.3: Reform Processes and Outcomes Monitored and Feedback Provided to Countries, Donors and Other Partners

IR 4.4: Opportunities and Means to Share Experience and Advice Between Countries are Established

Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR):

IR 5.1: Improved Surveillance Capacity in Target Countries to Determine the Magnitude and Impact of AMR

IR 5.2: Improved Capacity in Target Countries to Implement Approaches to Address AMR

**598-004: Protection of Selected LAC Parks and Reserves Important to Conserve the Hemisphere's Biological Diversity**

IR 4.1: Strengthened On-site Capacity for Long-Term Protection of Targeted Parks and Reserves

IR 4.2: Strengthened Capacity of Targeted NGOs for Sustainable Management of Targeted Parks and Reserves

IR 4.3: Community Constituency Developed to Support Sustainable Management of Targeted Parks and Reserves

IR 4.4: Non-USAID Funding Sources Attained or Created for Targeted Parks and Reserves

**598-005: Reinforcement of Regional Trends that Deepen Democracy in Latin America and the Caribbean**

IR 5.1: Strengthened Regional Mechanisms to Promote Human Rights and Rule of Law

IR 5.2: Strengthened Regional Mechanisms to Improve Public Sector Legitimacy

IR 5.3: Strengthened Regional Mechanisms to Promote Pluralism

**598-006: A Broad Base of Leaders and Potential Leaders in LAC Countries Equipped with Technical Skills, Training and Academic Education**

IR 6.1: Returned Students Employed in Area of Expertise and Applying Skills and Leadership

IR 6.2: Returned Trainees Active and Influential in Community Professions

IR 6.3: Returnees Find New Jobs or Increased Responsibility/Earning in Old Job

IR 6.4: Returnees Maintain U.S. Ties

**598-016: Hurricane Reconstruction Services in the LAC Region Provided**

IRs were not developed for this Special Objective

**598-017: Institutional Infrastructure Improved to Support Access of the Poor to Markets**

IR 17.1: Institutional Infrastructure Improved to Support Participation of the Poor in Property-Based Information Systems

IR 17.2: Microfinance Industry Strengthened for Expanded Access of the Poor to Financial Services

IR 17.3: Participation of the Poor in Higher Value Product Markets Facilitated

**598-018: Environmental Performance of Targeted LAC Businesses and Communities Improved Through the Promotion of Replicable Market-Based Models**

**IR 18.1: Policy Framework Developed**

**IR 18.2: Technologies and Practices Available**

**IR 18.3: Financing Mechanisms Available**

**598-019: Continued Participation of LAC Sub-Regional Trading Blocs in the Free Trade Area of the Americas Process Achieved**

**IR 19.1: Compliance with WTO Obligations Achieved**

**IR 19.2: FTAA Business Facilitation Measures Implemented**

**IR 19.3: Civil Society Participation in the FTAA Process Increased**



**ANNEX III**

**Parks in Peril Program  
Report on USAID Climate Change Indicators  
LAC/RSD Parks Protection  
Fiscal Year 1999**

March 16, 2000

**Parks in Peril Program  
FY99 Report on USAID Climate Change Indicators  
LAC/RSD Parks Protection**

**Overall:**

Since its inception in 1990, The Nature Conservancy's Parks in Peril Program (PiP), a partnership among USAID/LAC and local Non-Governmental Organizations, has become the largest and most successful site-based biodiversity conservation project in Latin America and the Caribbean. By conserving natural habitats on over 11 million hectares, and working at 37 protected areas in 15 countries, Parks in Peril contributes to avoidance of GCC gas emissions due to conversion of natural habitats. In addition, three PiP sites have established climate action projects. Through a process called "site consolidation," PiP has succeeded in converting more than 17 million total acres of "paper parks" into fully-functional protected areas, including 6.3 million hectares of protected areas containing substantial carbon stocks. Included are 3.8 million hectares of tropical and temperate forest ecoregions.

The cornerstone of the PiP program has been working with local GO and NGO partners to build the capacity for long-term site conservation. The program works to consolidate the technical, human, and financial resources necessary to sustain the conservation of these sites into the future. As of 1999, by working with a capable network of 24 NGO and 15 GO partners, PiP has qualified 20 sites under USAID/LAC SO#4. These sites no longer require intensive assistance and high levels of emergency funding, but enjoy a capable, on-site management presence, the support of a local constituency, and funding levels to cover basic operations.

**I. Increased Participation in the UNFCCC:** Not applicable.

**II. REDUCED GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS FROM LAND USE, FORESTRY ACTIVITIES, AND  
NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**

**A. Land Use/Forest Management Activities:** The Parks in Peril program focuses on improving local capacity to manage biodiversity resources in natural areas through better land use. In FY99, an additional four sites containing one million hectares of ecoregions corresponding to USAID's natural ecosystem types qualified under SO#4, indicating that these sites no longer require intensive USAID funding for local capacity-building and long-term site management. FY99 accomplishments include:

- At Guaraqueçaba, the Presidency of IBAMA (the federal environmental agency) invited PiP-partner SPVS to submit a proposal to prepare a management plan for Superagui National Park, which may lead to funding for doing the plan next year, making use of data that has already been produced.
- At Jaragua, with support from the GEF, PiP-partner Grupo Jaragua has also completed a management plan for the marine areas of the park. This is an important step for advancing the work of promoting the coastal ecotourism activities described in the financial plan.

- At Sian Ka'an, partner Amigos de Sian Ka'an has used data from bird, bat and coral monitoring activities to identify developing threats to the area's survival. Pesticides have been detected in the bay—a possible future threat carried to the protected areas via subterranean water flows from distant agricultural lands.
- El Triunfo received, for the first time, financial resources from the Federal Electricity Commission (CFE) to strengthen forest fire prevention and control programs.

**B. Policy Advances:** *Conservation Policy occupies a position of increasing importance in PiP's work. 141 policy interventions by 31 organizations with ties to the PiP program qualified for the Intermediate Result in FY99. Most of these had a direct bearing on conservation of natural habitat and the carbon it contains. PiP made substantial advances in the areas of employing resource-use fees to fund conservation, private lands conservation, conservation easements, policy analysis (such as a study on the impact of the Rio Bermejo dam in Bolivia), and assistance to the debt buy-back process in Peru. Other achievements include:*

- At Sierra de las Minas, the Vega Larga community was voluntarily resettled by the government, in exchange for a farm on the outskirts of the Sierra de las Minas Biosphere Reserve. This allowed for the recovery of 1,350 ha in the heart of the core zone of the SMBR, in the midst of one of the richest and most ancient cloud forest left in the reserve.
- The Sian Ka'an – Calakmul corridor was designated a pilot project in the "Mesoamerican Biological Corridor Program" of the World Bank.
- At Chingaza, during the second half of 1998, the proposal to enlarge the park by approximately 20,000 ha was approved.
- At Tariquia, PROMETA and the National Parks Service of Argentina obtained political backing from the Argentine and Bolivia governments to develop and implement a proposal for an environmental corridor between TNR and the Baritu National Park in Argentina. The project was supported by the Global Environmental Fund through the Organization of American States and
- At El Ocote, a presidential decree for ecological restoration will ensure the restoration of burned areas.
- Community relations at Podocarpus National Park are so strong that a local beekeepers' association has assessed a voluntary tax on their production to support conservation of the park.
- Case studies and manuals to assist conservation planners were prepared in both English and Spanish versions for Conservation Training Week, including: community based land use planning, mining mitigation, land use zoning, water manual on valuation of ecosystem services, watershed conservation case studies, conservation easement guide, and incentives for private lands conservation.

**C. Public and Private Funding Leveraged:** Over the life of the Parks in Peril Project, TNC and its partners have leveraged over \$268 million for conservation in LAC countries—at PiP sites, other specific sites, and for country-wide conservation efforts—from the USGO and other public and private sources. During FY99, TNC and partners leveraged more than \$17 million in direct and indirect leverage not including USGO sources. Most PiP sites would not have a credible conservation program were it not for the USAID funding provided early in their development. Therefore, a good deal of funding currently flowing into ongoing and consolidated PiP sites can be attributed to indirect PiP leverage. In addition, through the partnership fostered by the PiP program, TNC has provided assistance to partners in obtaining funding from a wide variety of non-US sources. Funded are activities that focus on natural habitats for climate change mitigation, as well as activities that, by conserving natural habitats through better management, succeed in sequestering carbon in natural vegetation. FY99 accomplishments include:

- The AES Corporation has provided support to Ría Celestún. Funds are managed through the Fondo Mexicano for the next three years. The Parks in Peril Program has been fundamental for building PPY capacity to attract leveraging funds.
- At Sierra de las Minas, the five-year pledge of TNC's New York/Lower Hudson Chapter pledged \$400,000 over five years to support conservation efforts at Bocas del Polochic.
- Madre de las Aguas is using U.S. Department of Energy funding to complete a carbon sequestration feasibility study. It is hoped that in the next two years an economic valuation study may be conducted that will set the process in motion for promoting water user fees in the Dominican Republic.
- Bolivia is using PiP activities at Eduardo Avaroa National Park as a test-case for a fee-structure program for all Bolivian protected areas.
- Parks in Peril helped broker a partnership leading to the creation of a Climate Action Project in Guaraquecaba, Brazil, funded by \$5.4 million from the Central and South West Company, a Texas-based utility. The project will avoid one million metric tons of carbon emissions.
- The first GEF (Global Environmental Facility) mid-size grant awarded to a TNC PiP-partner provided \$725,000 for Program for Belize. TNC has been invited by partners, national environmental funds and World Bank staff to assist conservation trust fund projects with the GEF in Ecuador, Bolivia, Mexico, Costa Rica, and Colombia totaling over \$100 million.

**D. Institutional Capacity Strengthened:** Although PiP originally focused on installing the in local NGOs the technical capacity necessary for managing protected areas, it quickly became evident that the institutions, themselves, needed to be strengthened if they were to become long-term conservation leaders. PiP has provided assistance including strengthening boards of directors, developing community constituencies, strategic planning, ecological monitoring, financial self-sufficiency, financial accounting for major grants, Geographical Information Systems analysis, and other important aspects of a successful, long-term site conservation effort.

Countless other NGOs and GOs have been trained and strengthened through collaborative planning exercises and targeted training provided by TNC or PiP partners. FY99 achievements include:

- Some 570 registered participants attended 11 different thematic training tracks at TNC's Conservation Training Week, including conservation of marine areas, spatial information technologies, ecoregional planning, ecological monitoring, building conservation coalitions, participatory conservation planning and local communities, ecotourism and negotiation skills. In addition to the training materials developed for each of the tracks, *América Verde*, the Conservancy's international publications program produced 11 new books and training manuals for distribution. The event drew participants from the Conservancy's Latin America and Caribbean Program, some 25 partner and staff representatives from TNC's Asia Pacific program, fellow U.S. and Canadian Conservation partners, and even non-TNC partner participants from Kenya.
- TNC has focused on all aspects of institutional development. For example, Amigos de Sian Ka'an held two training sessions to increase the effectiveness of their Board of Directors. Now the Board is following up on their strategic planning role, and has created committees to implement other initiatives.
- The Quito Forum on NGO self-sufficiency attracted 70 participants from NGOs all over LAC.
- Sixteen PiP partners in 9 countries received TNC assistance with 10 mid-size GEF projects and 6 full-size GEF projects. Programme for Belize became the first partner to be funded with \$750,000 GEF grant. Although this assistance was not funded by USAID or direct match, the partnership made possible by the PiP program set the stage for this activity.
- TNC provided Site Conservation Planning training and technical assistance to a variety of partners. This methodology, which gives focuses site managers on the most important conservation targets, threats, stakeholders, and strategies, has been translated into Spanish, and now contains a module on involving local communities in the conservation process. Workshops were held at Conservation Training Week, Blue and John Crow Mountains, Madre de las Aguas, and a number of other sites.

### **III. Reduced Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry, and Urban Areas:** Not applicable.

#### **IV. Other Climate Change Activities**

- \$200k from USAID/Mexico for fire management and prevention in El Triunfo, La Encrucijada, El Ocote, and La Sepultura Biosphere Reserves enlisted GO and NGO staff, as well as local community members, to participate in fire prevention and control activities. The activity proved to be seed money for development of fire management policies in the

national and state governments. Local fire brigades were able to control and extinguish fires, resulting in a pronounced decrease in the area affected by fires.

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## FY99 Climate Change Reporting Guidance - Data Tables

*Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.*

Table 1 - Background Information	
<b>Country, Region, Office, or Program Reporting:</b>	LAC/RSD
<b>Name of person(s) completing tables:</b>	Gilbert S. Jackson, USAID/LAC/RSD
GCC Contact 1:	
SO Team (including SO number):	Laura Cornwell, Jeff Brokaw, Carlene Yokum, Anne Dix, Morris Israel, Victor bullen
GCC Contact 2:	James Rieger, TNC, (703) 841-4511
SO Team (including SO number):	
GCC Contact 3:	
SO Team (including SO number):	
<b>Contact Information (USG mail)</b>	LAC/RSD/E, RRB, Rm 5.09, 1300 Pennsylvania Ave, N.W. , Washington, D.C. 20523-3800
Address (1):	
Address (2):	
Street:	
City, Address Codes:	
Telephone number:	202-712-1219
Fax number:	202-216-3262
Email address:	GiJackson@usaid.gov, Jrieger@tnc.org
<b>Other relevant information:</b>	

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 2						
Result 1: Increased Participation in the UNFCCC						
Indicator 1: Policy Development Supporting the Framework Convention on Climate Change						
PLEASE SEE BELOW for DEFINITIONS necessary to complete this table.						
Policy Measure	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement	List Activities Contributing to Each Policy Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: Integration of climate change into national strategic, energy, and sustainable development strategies	1	1		Gov't-established interagency group has completed all necessary analysis and preparation to develop NEAP. The government has also signed Annex b of the FCCC.	3.2	CN-23-222
Integration of climate change into national strategic, energy, and sustainable development strategies	N/A					
Emissions inventory						
Mitigation analysis						
Vulnerability and adaptation analysis						
National Climate Change Action Plan						
Procedures for receiving, evaluating, and approving Activities Implemented Jointly (AIJ) proposals						
Procedures for monitoring and verifying greenhouse gas emissions						
Growth baselines for pegging greenhouse gas emissions to economic growth						
Legally binding emission reduction targets and timetables						
Other (describe)						
Other						
Other						
Other						
Other						
Sub-total (number of policy steps achieved):	0	0	0			
TOTAL (number of policy steps achieved):			0			

Definitions: Policy Steps Achieved	
Policy Measure	"Policy measures" may include documentation demonstrating a legal, regulatory, or other governmental commitment to a defined course of action. Thus, for example, "policy measures" would include: a national, state, provincial, or local law; a regulation or decree; guidance issued by an agency, ministry, or sub-national body; a land use plan; a National Environmental Action Plan; a Climate Change Action Plan; or a National Communication to the IPCC. The term "policy measures" does not include technical documentation, such as technical reports or land use maps, nor site-specific activities reported under Indicators 1 and 2 (e.g., legal demarcation of individual site or granting of community access to single location).
Policy Preparation and Presentation (Step 1)	Draft bill, policy or regulation, vetted through relevant stakeholders in government, non-government, the private sector and civil society, and introduced for debate in appropriate legislative, regulatory, or governmental body.
Policy Adoption (Step 2)	Policy intervention is approved and adopted by the appropriate administrative agency or legislative body. Can take the form of the vote on a law; the issuance of a decree, etc.
Policy Implementation and Enforcement (Step 3)	Actions that put the policy interventions into effect, such as agency personnel trained in procedures, appropriate institutions created or strengthened, or legislation implemented through the appropriate government agency.
Definitions: Types of Activities	
Adaptation	Adjustments in practices, processes or structures of systems to projected or actual changes of climate (may be spontaneous or planned)
Emissions inventory	Detailed listing of GHG sources and sinks.
Growth Baselines	An approach that would link countries' emissions targets to improvements in energy efficiency.
Joint Implementation (JI)	The process by which industrialized countries can meet a portion of their emissions reduction obligations by receiving credits for investing in GHG reductions in developing countries.
Mitigation	An action that prevents or slows the increase of greenhouse gases (GHGs) by reducing emissions from sources and sinks.
National Climate Change Action Plan	Plans that delineate specific mitigation and adaptation measures that countries will implement and integrate into their ongoing program. These plans form the basis for the national communications that countries submit to the UNFCCC Secretariat.



Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 3					
Result 1: Increased Participation in the UNFCCC					
Indicator 2: Increased capacity to meet requirements of the UNFCCC					
Categories	Types of Support Provided (mark with a "1" for each category)		List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
	Training	Technical Assistance			
Ex: Support for joint implementation activities	1	1	Provided training and assistance in the economic and financial evaluation of energy efficient projects for consideration in JI activities.	2.4	CN-23-222
Monitoring and verifying GHG emissions	N/A				
Growth baselines for pegging GHG emissions to economic growth					
Development of emissions reduction targets and timetables					
Support for joint implementation activities					
Other (describe)					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Total number of points for Training/Technical Assistance:	0	0			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 4												
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector												
Indicator 1: Area where USAID has initiated interventions to maintain or increase carbon stocks or reduce their rate of loss												
Indicator 2: Area where USAID has achieved on-the-ground impacts to preserve, increase, or reduce the rate of loss of carbon stocks												
PLEASE SEE BELOW for CODES and DEFINITIONS necessary to complete this table.  USAID Activity Name	Location			The Site and USAID's Involvement						Additional information you may have (see codes below)	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
				Principal Activities (see codes below)	Indicator 1	Area where USAID has conserved carbon (hectares)						
	Area where USAID has initiated activities (hectares)	Predominant vegetation type (see codes below)	Indicator 2a			Predominant managed land type (see codes below)	Indicator 2b					
			Natural ecosystems				Managed lands					
Country	Region, Province, or State	Site										
PiP	Ecuador		Machalilla National Park	1	48,850	G	48,850			1, 2	4	
				1	7,561	M	7,561					
Justification for including site			Qualified under the USAID/LAC SO#4, protection of selected LAC parks and reserves important to conserve the hemisphere's biodiversity.									
PiP	Ecuador		Podocarpus National Park	1	147,773	A	147,773			1, 2	4	
Justification for including site			Qualified under the USAID/LAC SO#4, protection of selected LAC parks and reserves important to conserve the hemisphere's biodiversity.									
PiP	Mexico		Calakmul Biosphere Reserve	1	139,628	A	139,628			1, 2	4	
				1	578,802	A	578,802					
Justification for including site			Qualified under the USAID/LAC SO#4, protection of selected LAC parks and reserves important to conserve the hemisphere's biodiversity.									
PiP	Mexico		La Encrucijada Biosphere Reserve	1	40,626	G	40,626			1, 2	4	
				1	83,752	M	83,752					
Justification for including site			Qualified under the USAID/LAC SO#4, protection of selected LAC parks and reserves important to conserve the hemisphere's biodiversity.									
Total area (hectares):				1,046,992	Total area:		1,046,992	Total area:		0		
Note: If you need to list more than 15 activities in this table, please create a second copy of this spreadsheet, following the instructions at bottom.												

Codes for Land Use and Forestry Sector Indicators									
Principal Activities:		Predominant Vegetation Type:				Predominant Managed Land Type:		Codes for Additional Information:	
1	Conservation of natural ecosystems (may include protected area management, extraction of non-timber products, etc. but <i>not</i> timber harvesting.)	A	Tropical evergreen forest	H	Tropical grassland and pasture	1	<b>Agricultural systems:</b> Less than 15% of the area under trees	1	Maps
2	Sustainable forest management for timber using reduced-impact harvesting (non-timber forest products may also be harvested)	B	Tropical seasonal forest	I	Temperate grassland and pasture	2	<b>Agroforestry systems:</b> Greater than 15% of the area under trees	2	Geo-referenced site coord-inates
3	Afforestation/reforestation/plantation forests	C	Temperate evergreen forest	J	Tundra and alpine meadow	3	<b>Plantation Forests:</b> At least 80% of the area under planted trees	3	Biomass inventory
4	Agroforestry	D	Temperate deciduous forest	K	Desert scrub	4	<b>Protected areas</b>	4	Rainfall data
5	Sustainable agriculture	E	Boreal forest	L	Swamp and marsh			5	Soil type data
		F	Temperate woodland	M	Coastal mangrove				
		G	Tropical open forest / woodland	N	Wetlands				

Definitions: Natural Ecosystems	
Natural Ecosystems	Any areas that have not experienced serious degradation or exploitation of biomass, and without significant harvest of biomass. This includes protected areas, areas used for the extraction of non-timber forest products, and community-managed forests with minimal timber extraction. Areas where non-timber forest products are harvested can be counted in this category but not those that are managed for timber. The latter are included in 2b below. The distinction is important as different approaches are employed in estimating carbon for “natural areas” (2a) and “managed areas” (2b). Natural areas include: (1) protected areas; (2) areas where non-timber forest products are extracted if significant biomass is not removed (often managed as community-based forest management areas); and (3) any other areas which exclude larger-scale biomass harvest from a management regime including many areas managed by communities and/or indigenous groups.
Definitions: Managed Lands Categories	
Sustainable Forest Management for Timber, using Reduced Impact Harvesting (RIH)	<p>A timber management activity will be considered to have a positive impact on carbon (relative to conventional methods) if it employs RIH practices and/or other key criteria. RIH is a package of practices proven to minimize environmental damage and carbon emissions during the logging of natural tropical forest. To be included, an activity must include most of the following practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- tree inventorying, marking and mapping;</li> <li>- careful planning and marking of skidder trails;</li> <li>- vine cutting prior to harvest, where appropriate;</li> <li>- directional felling of trees;</li> <li>- appropriate skidding techniques that employ winching and best available equipment (rubber tired skidder/animal)</li> <li>- proper road and log deck construction;</li> <li>- a trained work force and implementation of proper safety practices;</li> <li>- fire mitigation techniques (fire breaks);</li> <li>- existence of a long-term management plan.</li> </ul> <p>Report on the area where government, industry or community organizations are carrying out forest management for commercial timber using the techniques above, or forest management areas that have been “certified” as environmentally sound by a recognized independent party. Only the area where sound planning and harvesting is being currently practiced should be included (not the whole concession or forest).</p>
Agroforestry	<p>Agroforestry covers a wide variety of land-use systems combining tree, crop and/or animals on the same land. Two characteristics distinguish agroforestry from other land uses: 1) it involves the deliberate growing of woody perennial on the same unit of land as agricultural crops and/or animals either spatially or sequentially, and 2) there is significant interaction between woody and non-woody components, either ecological or economical. To be counted, at least 15 percent of the system must be trees or woody perennials grown for a specific function (shade, fuel, fodder, windbreak). Include the area of land under an agroforestry system in which a positive carbon benefit is apparent (i.e., through the increase in biomass, litter or soil organic matter). Do not include agroforestry systems being established on forestlands that were deforested since 1990.</p>

<b>Reforestation/ Afforestation</b>	The act of planting trees on deforested or degraded land previously under forest (reforestation) or on land that has not previously been under forest according to historical records (afforestation). This would include reforestation on slopes for watershed protection; mangrove reforestation or reforestation to protect coastal areas; commercial plantations and community tree planting on a significant scale, and/or the introduction of trees in non-forested areas for ecological or economic purposes. -- Include the area under reforestation or afforestation (i.e., plantation forests and/or community woodlots). Do not include natural forested areas that have been recently deforested for the purpose of planting trees. Do not include tree planting in agroforestry systems (include this under agroforestry).
<b>Sustainable Agriculture</b>	Agricultural systems that increase or maintain carbon in their soil and biomass through time by employing certain proven <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- no-tillage or reduced tillage</li> <li>- erosion control/soil conservation techniques, especially on hillsides</li> <li>- perennial crops in the system</li> <li>- higher crop yields through better nitrogen and soil management</li> <li>- long-term rotations with legumes</li> <li>- the use of organic mulches, crop residues and other organic inputs into the soil</li> <li>- better management of agrochemicals, by stressing careful fertilizer management that will increase yields while minimizing the use of petro-based agrochemicals which increase emissions.</li> </ul>

<b>Special Instructions: Creating a Copy of this Spreadsheet</b>	
<b>Step 1</b>	Finish filling any cells you are working on and hit " <b>Return</b> " or " <b>Enter</b> ".
<b>Step 2</b>	Then click on " <b>Edit</b> " in the menu bar, above. Go down and click on " <b>Move or Copy Sheet</b> ". The "Move or Copy" dialog box will open. (NOTE: You may also open this dialog box by using the right button on your mouse and clicking on the "T4-2.1 Land Use" tab near the bottom of the screen.)
<b>Step 3</b>	Next, scroll down in the dialog box and click on " <b>T4-2.1 Land Use</b> ".
<b>Step 4</b>	Next, click on the <b>box</b> at bottom to <b>Create a copy</b> .
<b>Step 5</b>	Hit " <b>OK</b> ". A new copy of T4-2.1 Land Use will appear in the row of tabs near the bottom of the screen. PLEASE NOTE: Some cells may not retain all the original ntext when the sheet is copied, especially in the definitions sections.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 5							
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector							
Indicator 3: National/sub-national policy advances in the land use/forestry sector that contribute to the preservation or increase of carbon stocks and sinks, and to the avoidance of greenhouse gas emissions							
PLEASE SEE BELOW for DEFINITIONS necessary to complete this table.  Policy Measure	Scope (N or S)	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement	List Activities Contributing to Each Policy Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Facilitates improved land use planning	N	1			Blue and John Crow Mountains, Jamaica: Development of a national land use policy is being promoted by several government agencies with NGO participation. It is expected to have it approved sometime in the next year.	4	
Facilitates improved land use planning	N		1		El Triunfo/ La Sepultura, Mexico: The Reglamento de Impacto Ambiental y Ordenamiento Ecológico (Environmental Impact Regulations and Ecological Zoning) has been revised (this activity was also listed originally under La Encrucijada, but to avoid repetition it is only listed here).	4	
Facilitates improved land use planning	N			1	Chingaza, Colombia: Participation by park staff in regional zoning working groups has allowed for increased coordination and cooperation with local municipalities.	4	
Facilitates improved land use planning	S		1		Guaraqueçaba, Brazil: A land-use zoning plan was produced by IPARDES (state GO agency), but it is still under discussion with IBAMA (federal agency) the approval of the zones as well as the regulations related to land use for agriculture, cattle ranching, silviculture, land tenure, tourism, fishing, aquaculture and pebble mining, tourism, aquaculture.	4	
Facilitates improved land use planning	S			1	El Ocote, Mexico: TNC partners have raised awareness within the agriculture and livestock sectors through workshops and meetings. The results include the PROCAMPO ecological program, strict regulations on cattle ranching, more support to ejido cooperatives and strategies to raise awareness of other agencies and high level government officials.	4	
Facilitates improved land use planning	S			1	La Paya, Colombia: It is expected that by the end of FY1999, 100% of the Cauca River area will be zoned.	4	
Facilitates sustainable forest management	N	1			Blue and John Crow Mountains, Jamaica: Development of a National Forest Policy. The design of the new policy seems to be progressing well as a result of the assistance provided by the Canadian International Development Agency to strengthen the Forestry Department. The new plan will include coverage and approaches to sustainable forestry, watershed protection, combating exotics, and carbon sequestration projects.	4	
Facilitates sustainable forest management	N			1	La Encrucijada, Mexico: IHN/INE have maintained and increased reserve personnel through special projects and federal government emergency funds. To prevent more forest fires, the federal government has authorized additional resources for 28 firefighters over 3 months, and 4 fire technicians for 1 year.	4	
Facilitates sustainable forest management	S	1			Parque del Este, Dominican Republic: The National Directorate of Parks is reviewing a proposal for granting an exclusive concession to Ecoparque for running ecotourism tours on the Guaragao forest trail. The revenue would be invested in interpretive trail improvements, etc.	4	
Facilitates sustainable forest management	S			1	El Ocote, Mexico: IHN has carried out courses and workshops to provide training in fire management issues to reserve staff, personnel from other institutions, and community members. The training has been coordinated with PROFEPA and EMARNAP.	4	

PLEASE SEE BELOW for DEFINITIONS necessary to complete this table.							
Policy Measure	Scope (N or S)	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement	List Activities Contributing to Each Policy Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Facilitates sustainable forest management	S			1	El Ocote, Mexico: IHN and reserve staff from all four reserves in Chiapas (El Ocote, El Triunfo, La Sepultura, and La Encrucijada) actively promoted a state-wide policy on fire prevention together with other government agencies. In February the new Chiapas State Law for the prevention, combat, and control of fires was passed and it has been heavily enforced .	4	
Facilitates sustainable forest management	S			1	Podocarpus, Ecuador: The Beekeepers Association of San Pedro de Vilcabamba have put together a fund with the revenues (\$300 per year) coming from a tax on honey production. With assistance from FA, the income derived from the tax is deposited in a community savings account and spent on community conservation work in park buffer zones. The funds are used for purchase of field materials, field trip expenses, and patrols.	4	
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	N	1			Eduardo Avaroa, Bolivia: SERNAP and other government entities are promoting the creation of a private Foundation to manage funds for the National System of Protected Areas (FUNDESAP).	4	
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	N	1			Eduardo Avaroa, Bolivia: SERNAP is negotiating a GEF grant with the World Bank of approximately \$15 million that would provide support for the reserve and other protected areas in the system.	4	
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	N	1			Ajos-Bavispe, Mexico: Increase the annual financial resources from Secretaria de Hacienda to SEMARNAP to assure that natural protected areas personnel become staff members of INE rather than contractors.	4	
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	N	1			Bahuja- Sonene, Peru: Fund of the Americas is in the process of establishing the rules to start financing projects. This opens interesting perspectives for obtaining funds for long-term conservation initiatives and Pro-Naturaleza as member of the Board of Directors of the Fund can have an important role in directing these funds.	4	
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	N	1			Cahuinari, Colombia: Fundación has participated in the inter-institutional working groups on restructuring the National Protected Areas System (SINAP).	4	
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	N	1			Eduardo Avaroa, Bolivia: SERNAP is in the process of drafting new policies and regulations for the Protected Areas System.	4	
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	N	1			Eduardo Avaroa, Bolivia: Eduardo Avaroa has been chosen as SERNAP's "pilot" protected area in the process of defining national ecotourism policy. TROPICO is designing an ecotourism plan for the reserve and SERNAP will use TROPICO's expertise to help them with the national ecotourism policy.	4	
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	N	1			La Encrucijada, Mexico: IHN/INE are trying to influence SEMARNAP to request a second GEF grant that would include La Encrucijada together with an other 14 reserves. The funds from GEF would guarantee the salaries of the core team of the reserve.	4	
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	N	1			Mar de Cortes, Mexico: The Mexican government is working in coordination with the Secretaria de Hacienda in the creation of financial and fiscal mechanisms which will permit a more direct flow of funds to protected areas. Negotiations will be carried out with the municipal government to establish a fee for the use of fishing camps and tourist areas.	4	
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	N	1			Noel Kempff, Bolivia: Negotiations to include NKMNP as an UNESCO Natural Humanity Heritage Site have been initiated. If this goes through NKMNP would become part of the UNESCO worldwide system of protected areas.	4	

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Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	N	1			Rio Platano, Honduras: MOPAWI helped to build a coalition and conducted an awareness campaign for the legal recognition of the Tawahka-Asagni Biosphere Reserve and Patuca National Park. The proposal is under consideration by the National Congress.	4	
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	N	1			Rio Platano, Honduras: Protected Areas Operations Fund. TNC is currently carrying out a consultancy to help the Honduran government design this fund, meant to support recurrent (operational) costs of administering priority-protected areas. This work is being carried out under the auspices of the Rural Areas Administration Project, in the Ministry of Agriculture and Ranching (SAG).	4	
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	N		1		Chaco, Paraguay: GEF proposal to UNDP submitted by DPNVS for protected areas implementation in Paraguay.	4	
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	N		1		Ajos-Bavispe, Mexico: The governments of Mexico and the U.S. have decided to jointly protect the San Pedro watershed and Mexico's Environmental Minister has stated the intentions to declare the San Pedro a protected area. There are collaborations between Ajos-Bavispe the Chiricahuas Mountains, and Organ Pipe. Ajos-Bavispe is a sister reserve with Coronado National Memorial.	4	
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	N		1		Ajos-Bavispe, Mexico: The municipalities are in the process of covering salaries, integrating and training community park rangers to strengthen reserve patrolling.	4	
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	N		1		Chingaza, Colombia: Fundación is one of the 12 organizations participating in the Environmental Alliance for the Andes that was established to protect the Colombian Andes. Fundación will develop the regional cooperation component of the GEF/PDF B Grant for the Colombian Andes.	4	
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	N		1		Darien Biosphere, Panama: Presidential Decree for the elimination of mining activities within the Darien National Park.	4	
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	N		1		El Triunfo/ La Sepultura, Mexico: The Reglamento de Areas Naturales Protegidas (National Protected Area Regulations) have been revised (this activity was also originally listed under La Encrucijada).	4	
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	N		1		Ria Lagartos, Mexico: In May 1999 the reserve was finally federally decreed "Ria Lagartos Biosphere Reserve".	4	
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	N		1		Tariquia, Bolivia: PROMETA and the National Parks Service of Argentina received funds from GEF through the Organization of American States and obtained political backing from the Argentine and Bolivian governments to develop and implement a proposal for an environmental corridor between TNR and the Baritu National park in Argentina.	4	
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	N			1	Ajos-Bavispe, Mexico: The federal government has created legal instruments within SEMARNAP such as the Normas Oficiales Mexicanas, Ley General de Equilibrio Ecologico y Proteccion al Ambiente.	4	
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	N			1	Chaco, Paraguay: DESDEL Chaco has participated in meetings with the Government and UNDP to influence the project implementation of the GEF proposal for the conservation of protected areas in Paraguay.	4	
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	N			1	Darien Biosphere, Panama: Expansion of the National System of Wild and Protected Areas. The government has recognized the importance of creating more public and private protected areas.	4	
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	N			1	Darien Biosphere, Panama: Creation of the first biological corridor at a national level (the Serranía del Bagre Biological Corridor)	4	



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Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	N			1	Mar de Cortes, Mexico: The Mexican federal government has provided budget appropriations for the administration of LBNP and IES, which includes salaries for on-site personnel and basic operating costs.	4	
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	N			1	Morne Trois Pitons, Dominica: Establishment of a nation-wide park user fee collection system to fund park management.	4	
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	N			1	Panama Canal Watershed, Panama: Enlargement of the National System of Protected Areas through the creation of the Camino de Cruces National Park.	4	
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	N			1	Rio Platano, Honduras: Fundacion Vida–National Environmental Fund. Honduran government financially supports this independent funding mechanism, which serves to channel funds to NGOs working on protected areas management, as well as other conservation issues	4	
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	N			1	Sian Ka'an, Mexico: The reserve has recuperated 8,500 ha of national land which had been transferred to the state government for tourist development on the Costa Maya. This land has now been demarcated and included within the reserve.	4	
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	N			1	Tariquia, Bolivia: After continued lobbying efforts, for the first time since the creation of the reserve, SERNAP has disbursed funds to cover park guard and reserve director salaries as well as operations costs (since 1994 PROMETA has been funding these expenses).	4	
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	S	1			Ajos-Bavispe, Mexico: IMADES has facilitated communication between municipalities and community members through TAC meetings. One of the results of these meetings was a joint proposal to support conservation initiatives in the reserve.	4	
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	S	1			Eduardo Avaroa, Bolivia: SERNAP has negotiated and obtained support of approx. \$90,000 from international organizations for the site TROPICO has been lobbying SERNAP and the international organizations in order to ensure funding pledged to the site is disbursed.	4	
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	S	1			Ajos-Bavispe, Mexico: Achieve financial support from municipalities for Technical Advisory Committee meetings.	4	
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	S	1			Cahuinari, Colombia: A draft agreement between the communities and the Park was produced for the joint administration of the site.	4	
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	S	1			Chingaza, Colombia: A 5-year management plan draft was completed, which includes a component for zoning within the park and in the buffer zone.	4	
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	S	1			Chingaza, Colombia: Fundación has conducted meetings and workshops with local communities, NGOs, and government officials working in the eastern sector of Chingaza to obtain information needed to complete a management plan that covers this new sector of the park.	4	
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	S	1			Eduardo Avaroa, Bolivia: A proposal for a Land Use Zoning Law is being promoted. If approved, this law would assist in protecting the boundaries of the park, establishing land tenure, etc.	4	
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	S	1			El Pinacate, Mexico: An updated, 1998-2002 version of the management plan is completed and a draft has been handed out for review and revision to the members of the TAC and to INE.	4	
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	S	1			El Triunfo/ La Sepultura, Mexico: The reserve personnel have been represented at the INE-Reserves-PROFEPA working group. As a result of the participation in the working group PROFEPA, for the first time, has responded to 50% of the cases that were reported to them and may cease some illegal activities.	4	

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Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	S	1			Guaraqueçaba, Brazil: The Summit Foundation has just approved a US\$110,000 proposal from SPVS to work on government integration to implement the necessary conservation measures for the site.	4	
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	S	1			Guaraqueçaba, Brazil: Pebble mining restriction and regulation in riverbanks along the coast of the reserve under discussion with federal government (EMBRAPA, IBAMA and DNPM – federal agency for mining products).	4	
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	S	1			Guaraqueçaba, Brazil: SPVS has been lobbying the government to release the funds (\$60,000) for the Superagui National Park management plan.	4	
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	S	1			Guaraqueçaba, Brazil: The state secretary for the environment in Parana received funds from KiW to update the site's equipment and infrastructure. SPVS has provided technical support in training, planning and GIS implementation.	4	
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	S	1			La Encrucijada, Mexico: Development of a management plan for the reserve. Pending official approval and publication.	4	
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	S	1			La Paya, Colombia: A long-term financial plan for the park was drafted and submitted for approval to Unidad de Parques.	4	
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	S	1			Tariquia, Bolivia: PROMETA is in the final phase of completing the study to determine the value of environmental services of the protected areas (namely Tariquia, Sama in Bolivia and Baritu in Argentina) in the Bermejo and Grand Rivers watershed. This study will be the basis of a proposal to establish the Binational Trust Fund for the Bermejo watershed protected areas.	4	
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	S	1			Yanachaga Chemillen, Peru: The Management Plan for the Park submitted in 1998 to INRENA is now being reviewed for approval by the Park manager.	4	
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	S		1		Chingaza, Colombia: The proposal to enlarge the eastern sector of the park was approved.	4	
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	S		1		Eduardo Avaroa, Bolivia: SERNAP is currently working on the design and approval of a mechanism to charge fees for entrance and lodging services for the Reserve. When the system is in place the park will be generating approx. \$70,000 per year, and Eduardo Avaroa will be used as a model for other Bolivian protected areas.	4	
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	S			1	Rio Platano, Honduras: Participatory zoning of the Río Plátano Biosphere Reserve. This process, led by the Rio Platano Biosphere Project through AFE-COHDEFOR, involved all communities in the reserve in identifying management zones and proposing norms for their use of resources in those zones.	4	
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	S			1	Rio Platano, Honduras: Rio Platano Biosphere Reserve Orientation Committees. The committees were formed by AFE-COHDEFOR supported by the German government. They exist for the purpose of consulting on issues of any kind concerning the biosphere.	4	
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	S		1		Blue and John Crow Mountains, Jamaica: Creation of financial mechanisms to promote progress towards sustainable flow of resources to protected areas. The government has authorized the beginning of what will hopefully be a replicated system of user fee collection for protected areas. As of July 10, 1999 the user fee system is in place.	4	
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	S		1		Chaco, Paraguay: Funding requests for PRODECHACO (a poverty alleviation project in the Chaco region with funds from the EU) for conservation of protected areas.	4	

PLEASE SEE BELOW for DEFINITIONS necessary to complete this table.								
Policy Measure	Scope (N or S)	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement	List Activities Contributing to Each Policy Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity	
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	S		1		Rio Platano, Honduras: Installation of control posts in the Río Plátano Biosphere Reserve. This is a policy action undertaken by the government in response to extreme threats to the southern and, to a lesser extent, western borders of the reserve, posed by logging interests and agricultural colonization. It should result in a significant increase in government ability to control illegal activities in these zones.	4		
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	S		1		Eduardo Avaroa, Bolivia: The Negotiations Committee of the reserve has been promoting the participation of NGOs and communities into the decision-making process.	4		
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	S		1		El Triunfo/ La Sepultura, Mexico: The management plan has been officially approved and published. A ceremony was conducted at the site to announce the management plan with the presence of President Zedillo, Secretary of the Environment Julia Carrabias, and other high-level government officials.	4		
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	S		1		Guaraquecaba, Brazil: SPVS has been lobbying the state and federal government to release the funds (\$750,000) for the implementation of the sustainable development plan for the entire reserve, prepared by SPVS.	4		
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	S		1		Madre de la Aguas, Dominican Republic: Progressio has developed the necessary information to establish the appropriate zoning of the park. It has been involved in the discussion around Park Decree 3-19 on the determination of the boundaries of the park in the cordillera Central.	4		
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	S			1	Ajos-Bavispe, Mexico: As for the reserve, federal site staff, municipalities and community members have drafted a management plan for the site which is a regulatory instrument which promotes the conservation of natural resources.	4		
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	S			1	Amboro, Bolivia: The mayor's office in Buena Vista has disbursed CARE funds to equip the District of La Chonta park guard camp.	4		
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	S			1	Blue and John Crow Mountains, Jamaica: JCDD has been promoting the co-management of protected areas. The government has delegated to JCDD the management of the park and in doing so has helped JCDD to cement the policy of co-management in Jamaica.	4		
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	S			1	Chaco, Paraguay: DESDEL Chaco has led and sponsored participatory (community, national and local governments) rural appraisals in the buffer zone of DChNP.	4		
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	S			1	El Pinacate, Mexico: The reserve has been included in La Ruta de Sonora, a project to promote an ecotourism route in the region. The project will create a fund for the reserve and local communities.	4		
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	S			1	Morne Trois Pitons, Dominica: Development of a first-ever financial plan for the park.	4		
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	S			1	Podocarpus, Ecuador: The partnership between Fundacion Arcoiris and the municipality of Loja has made possible the beginning of a water-fee project for a long-term funding source to protect the watersheds in the park.	4		
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	S			1	Podocarpus, Ecuador: Mining activities inside the park have been dramatically decreased due to the lobbying activities of FA. Several miners have left the park in the last year.	4		
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	S			1	Ria Celestun, Mexico: Pronatura with funds from INE has completed the management plan for Ria Celestun.	4		
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	S			1	Tariquia, Bolivia: Representatives from all municipalities and districts were incorporated in the Management Committee of the reserve.	4		
Improves integrated coastal management	N			1	Darien Biosphere, Panama: International recognition of Panama by the RAMSAR Convention.	4		

Policy Measure	Scope (N or S)	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement	List Activities Contributing to Each Policy Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Improves integrated coastal management	S	1			La Encrucijada, Mexico: IHN/INE have participated in the Watershed Council for the Coast of Chiapas for Management and Conservation. They are encouraging the organization of a working group to make the council functional.	4	
Improves integrated coastal management	S			1	Sian Ka'an, Mexico: ASK participated in the studies on the condition of the reefs in Punta Nisuc Marine Park. As a result, the tourist platform was closed to avoid further deterioration of the marine area.	4	
Decreases agricultural subsidies or other perverse fiscal incentives that hinder sustainable forest management	N	1			Cahuinari, Colombia: Fundación Natura has participated in the working groups on economic incentives for conservation, promoted by the Instituto Alexander von Humboldt and the National Planning Department. Fundación gave presentations on the topic and will contribute to drafting the final document.	4	
Corrects protective trade policies that devalue forest resources	S			1	El Pinacate, Mexico: During this FY the reserve staff has been gathering the most current available documentation on each ejidal property. However, information is not available for all relevant properties because the federal agencies INEGI and Ran are in the process of officially recording the boundaries and legal status of the ejidos. Ejido lands comprise approximately 87% of the reserve.	4	
Corrects protective trade policies that devalue forest resources	S			1	Jaragua, Dominican Republic: Resolution of the long debate about the land tenure rights of Bahía de las Águilas, one of the most beautiful beaches of the park, served to consolidate the legal rights of the government regarding this part of the park.	4	
Corrects protective trade policies that devalue forest resources	S			1	La Encrucijada, Mexico: IHN/INE are completing the registration and legal title of properties inside the reserve in the Public Register to diminish the illegal turnover of land.	4	
Corrects protective trade policies that devalue forest resources	S			1	Sierra de las Minas, Guatemala: Defensores has facilitated the land titling and other land arrangements between local small and medium landowners and the government, resulting in land legalization subject to certain limitations on resource use.	4	
Clarifies and improves land and resource tenure	N	1			Calakmul, Mexico: Carbon sequestration feasibility study prepared in consultation with national government.	4	
Clarifies and improves land and resource tenure	N	1			El Triunfo/ La Sepultura, Mexico: The reserve personnel have initiated a study on conservation easements and property tax breaks for forest conservation.	4	
Clarifies and improves land and resource tenure	N	1			La Encrucijada, Mexico: Submission of several proposals in the areas of environmental education, community development and research and monitoring to federal and state governments, as well as NGOs. Some were already approved and response regarding others are pending.	4	
Clarifies and improves land and resource tenure	N		1		Eduardo Avaroa, Bolivia: The Biodiversity Conservation Law is about to be approved after 7 years of ongoing discussions.	4	
Clarifies and improves land and resource tenure	N		1		El Triunfo/ La Sepultura, Mexico: Several agreements were signed to foster collaboration among public entities, including INE-IDESMAC- IHN, IHN-INE, IHN-UNICACH, IHN-ECOSUR	4	
Clarifies and improves land and resource tenure	N			1	Chaco, Paraguay: DESDEL Chaco has supported and co-sponsored the community-government dialogues about the Tri-National (Argentina, Bolivia, and Paraguay) Chaco Sustainable Development Plan.	4	
Clarifies and improves land and resource tenure	N			1	Mar de Cortes, Mexico: The government at the national, state and local level has initiated local ecological zoning programs and land tenure regularization.	4	
Clarifies and improves land and resource tenure	S	1			Bahuja- Sonene, Peru: The National Park administration has reinitiated a process to design a management and land use plan for the buffer zone of the park - the Tambopata Candamo Reserve Zone - taking into account a former oil extraction site that will be incorporated to the park as soon as Mobil Oil Corporation moves out of the area. Pro-Naturaleza has been actively involved in providing recommendations for the land use plan.	4	

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Clarifies and improves land and resource tenure		S	1			Guaraqueçaba, Brazil: Pro-Atlantica program funded by KfW for the state government (Secretary of Environment SEMA) reviewing infrastructure (relocating police outposts) and equipment (vehicles, GPS, GIS mapping and monitoring) for control agents to enforce conservation of the Paraná coast.	4	
Clarifies and improves land and resource tenure		S		1		Mar de Cortes, Mexico: All three levels of government (national, state and municipal) have established links with communities by means of seeking consensus for the reserve's management plan, promoting the formation of community committees and training programs focused on the social sector.	4	
Clarifies and improves land and resource tenure		S			1	El Ocote, Mexico: Municipalities have incorporated environmental plans through participatory planning workshops and constant discussions with municipal officials. The municipality now consults with the reserve on all their projects.	4	
Clarifies and improves land and resource tenure		S			1	Noel Kempff, Bolivia: FAN has been working closely with municipalities in the region to help local communities with improved health assistance, education, infrastructure, and agriculture and livestock systems.	4	
Clarifies and improves land and resource tenure		S			1	Sierra Nevada, Colombia: The implementation of management plan for the reserve has been initiated in cooperation with the Unidad de Parques, Organización Gonawindua-Tayrona, and the Department of Indigenous Affairs.	4	
Clarifies and improves land and resource tenure		S			1	Talamanca, Costa Rica: The Talamanca-Caribe Biological Corridor (TCBC) NGO has participated in the Municipal Environmental Commission that promotes, analyzes and carries out action for the protection and management of natural resources.	4	
Other (describe)								
Other								
Other								
Other								
Other								
Sub-total (number of policy steps achieved):			39	22	41			
Total (number of policy steps achieved):					102			

Definitions: Scope	
National Policies (N)	Policies that influence issues on a countrywide level.
Sub-national Policies (S)	Policies that affect a tribal nation, province, state or region that are neither national nor site specific in impact.
Definitions: Policy Steps Achieved	
Policy Measure	"Policy measures" may include documentation demonstrating a legal, regulatory, or other governmental commitment to a defined course of action. Thus, for example, "policy measures" would include: a national, state, provincial, or local law; a regulation or decree; guidance issued by an agency, ministry, or sub-national body; a land use plan; a National Environmental Action Plan; a Climate Change Action Plan; or a National Communication to the IPCC. The term "policy measures" does not include technical documentation, such as technical reports or land use maps, nor site-specific activities reported under Indicators 1 and 2 (e.g., legal demarcation of individual site or granting of community access to single location).
Policy Preparation and Presentation (Step 1)	Draft bill, policy or regulation, vetted through relevant stakeholders in government, non-government, the private sector and civil society, and introduced for debate in appropriate legislative, regulatory, or governmental body.
Policy Adoption (Step 2)	Policy intervention is approved and adopted by the appropriate administrative agency or legislative body. Can take the form of the vote on a law; the issuance of a decree, etc.

PLEASE SEE BELOW for DEFINITIONS necessary to complete this table.		Scope (N or S)	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement	List Activities Contributing to Each Policy Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Policy Measure								
	Policy Implementation and Enforcement (Step 3)		Actions that put the policy interventions strengthened, or legislation implemented		into effect, such as agency personnel trained in procedures, appropriate institutions created or through the appropriate government agency.			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 6							
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector							
Indicator 4: Value of Public and Private Investment Leveraged by USAID for Activities that Contribute to the Preservation or Increase of Carbon Stocks and Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions							
PLEASE SEE BELOW for DEFINITIONS necessary to complete this table.		Source of Leveraged Funds	Describe methodology for determining amount of funding	Direct Leveraged Funds *	Indirect Leveraged Funds	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Activity Description							
1	Direct TNC match funding work at sites and TNC Technical Assistance to work at sites	TNC fundraising to support Parks in Peril	TNC match required under the provisions of the cooperative agreement	\$940,477		4	
2	Direct NGO and Local Government match supporting conservation work at 20 PiP sites	Local NGOs and Governments	Local NGO and GO match required under the provisions of the cooperative agreement for work at 25 Parks in Peril sites	\$1,795,414		4	
3	Ajos-Bavispe, Mexico: Salaries, administration costs, basic operations costs for the reserve, training, technical assistance, TAC meeting expenses	SEMARNP/INE Areas Naturales Protegidas	PiP investment in site has helped to attract this funding. This indirect match complements PiP's efforts to improve management of the site.		\$115,000	4	
4	Ajos-Bavispe, Mexico: Nursery for reforestation, salaries, supplies and equipment	Pronare, SEDESOL, SEDENA, SAGAR	Complements PiP community activities		\$5,000	4	
5	Ajos-Bavispe, Mexico: Support for Management Plan	SEMARNAP/INE Areas Naturales Protegidas	Directly complements PiP efforts to develop management plan	\$22,500		4	
6	Ajos-Bavispe, Mexico: Environmental Education Program to increase environmental awareness in the communities in the reserve buffer zone and in local schools. Support for program development and implementation, meetings, and partial salary of environmental out-reach person.	Tucson Audubon Society	PiP investment in site has helped to attract this funding. This indirect match complements PiP's efforts to improve management of the site.		\$15,000	4	
7	Ajos-Bavispe, Mexico: Bird inventory and elaboration of birding routes for ecotourism. Support includes salary of a coordinator and publication of guide	Southeastern Bird Observatory Sierra Vista	PiP investment in site has helped to attract this funding. This indirect match complements PiP's efforts to improve management of the site.		\$8,500	4	
8	Amoro, Bolivia: PASNAP- finances Park protection activities.	Dutch	Continues site management activities established during the life of the PiP project.		\$18,000	4	
9	Cahuinari, Colombia: Participation in the planning process aimed at the joint management of the area.	ITTO (International Tropical Timber Organization)- Japan	Provided as local match for the PiP program	\$10,000		4	
10	Chaco Biosphere Reserve, Paraguay: analyze the feasibility of an enlarged protected area in the Chaco. Defensores del Chaco NP could conceivably be a part of this larger system.	GEF	PiP investment in site has helped to attract this funding. This indirect match complements PiP's efforts to improve management of the site.		\$1,500,000	4	
11	Chingaza National Park, Colombia: Basic operations.	FONAM (Fondo Ambiental)	Local funding that complements PiP activities.		\$25,555	4	
12	Chingaza National Park, Colombia: Basic operations.	UAESPNN	Local funding that complements PiP activities.		\$32,063	4	
13	La Encrucijada BR, Mexico: Protection and sustainable development in natural protected areas	IHN	National budget allocation for IHN's participation in management of the site, predicated on IHN's experience in site management as a PiP partner.		\$47,664	4	
14	La Encrucijada BR, Mexico: Marine turtle protection, conservation, and long-term resource use.	IHN	National budget allocation for IHN's participation in management of the site, predicated on IHN's experience in site management as a PiP partner.		\$23,463	4	

PLEASE SEE BELOW for DEFINITIONS necessary to complete this table.		Source of Leveraged Funds	Describe methodology for determining amount of funding	Direct Leveraged Funds *	Indirect Leveraged Funds	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Activity Description							
15	La Encrucijada BR, Mexico: Forest fire prevention, control and combat. Promote social participation and institutional strengthening to reduce the number of fires.	Fund no.61 for the restoration of Chiapas	A direct result of FY99 fire prevention activities (\$200k) funded by USAID/Mexico.		\$462,612	4	
16	La Encrucijada BR, Mexico: Establish agroecological corn production	SEDESOL Chiapas/SEMARNAP	Complements similare activities under PiP		\$3,226	4	
17	La Encrucijada BR, Mexico: Restoration and rehabilitation of fishing areas for two fishing cooperatives	SEDESOL Chiapas/SEMARNAP	Follows on fisheries management and analysis work funded by PiP		\$16,398	4	
18	La Encrucijada BR, Mexico: Management, operation and administration of la Encrucijada: Promote conservation through the participation of the government, NGOs and international institutions	INE-SEMARNAP	Following on participatory management practices supported by PiP		\$117,520	4	
19	La Encrucijada BR, Mexico: Management Plan for the reserve	INE-IHN	A national mandate to develop and revise management plans, follows management efforts developed by TNC and PiP partner		\$29,785	4	
20	Financial and self-sufficiency strategy for la Encrucijada	Fondo Mexicano (FMCN)-IHN	INH qualified for the grant. Baseline financial work funding by PiP.		\$19,769	4	
21	La Encrucijada BR, Mexico: Rehabilitation and restructuring of the base camps in the reserve	Fondo Mexicano-IHN	Base camps built following strategy developed by PiP, but destroyed during el Nino flooding, now being replaced		\$24,624	4	
22	La Encrucijada BR, Mexico: Funds for a vehicle for use in the reserve	Anonymous donor through TNC	In-kind value, donated for this site, brokered by TNC		\$12,500	4	
23	La Encrucijada BR, Mexico: Training and promotion of sustainable wetland use and fishing. Training of fishing communities through exchanges with other Mexican organizations and alternative income generating projects.	RAMSAR-IHN	IHN, the local PiP partner, developed its capacity for land and wetland management during support from USAID-PiP.		\$5,000	4	
24	La Encrucijada BR, Mexico: Environmental watershed restoration in la Encrucijada	Philip Morris-TNC	Funding raised by TNC to complement its activities in La Encrucijada.		\$12,000	4	
25	Guaraquecaba, Brazil: Implementation of the Guaraquecaba Program developed by SPVS for the state government, based on political integration strategies	Summit Foundation	Program developed by PiP partner, complements SPVS work in this PiP site.		\$110,000	4	
26	Guaraquecaba, Brazil: Sustainable development with private enterprises in Paraná state	Avina Foundation	Complements PiP work undertaken by PiP partner SPVS		\$100,000	4	
27	Guaraquecaba, Brazil: Climate change action program - recovery of degraded buffalo grazing areas in the Guaraquecaba region	Central and Southwest (via TNC)	TNC-PiP-SPVS-brokered program for climate change		\$5,400,000	4	
28	Guaraquecaba, Brazil: Development of a management plan for SPVS' Morro da Mina Private Reserve in Antonina, PR	Boticario Foundation	Management plan process spearheaded by SPVS using USAID-PiP funding.		\$26,000	4	
29	Madre de las Aguas, DR: Evaluation of hydrology and water quality impacts of different land uses in the Madre de las Aguas Conservation Area	UASD and Fundación Progressio	Match for PiP program	\$12,100		4	
30	Madre de las Aguas, DR: National Training Center and Biodiversity Monitoring System for the Dominican Republic (Fundación Progressio and The Nature Conservancy)	Fundación Progressio	Match for PiP program	\$64,600		4	
31	Madre de las Aguas, DR: Aquatic Invertebrate Training for Dominican Scientists (Fundación Progressio and The Nature Conservancy)	Fundación Progressio	Part of freshwater management plan being developed in Site Conservation Planning for PiP site		\$2,660	4	



PLEASE SEE BELOW for DEFINITIONS necessary to complete this table.		Source of Leveraged Funds	Describe methodology for determining amount of funding	Direct Leveraged Funds *	Indirect Leveraged Funds	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Activity Description							
32	Madre de las Aguas, DR: National Training Center and Monitoring Biodiversity System for the Dominican Republic (includes a focus on endemic birds) (Fundación Progreso and The Nature Conservancy)	National Fish & Wildlife Foundation and The Nature Conservancy	PIP investment in site has helped to attract this funding. This indirect match complements PiP's efforts to improve management of the site.		\$96,975	4	
33	Madre de las Aguas, DR: Prevention and Control of Fires in Five Protected Areas of Dominican Republic (Fundación Progreso)	Japanese Government	PIP investment in site has helped to attract this funding. This indirect match complements PiP's efforts to improve management of the site.		\$69,000	4	
34	Madre de las Aguas, DR: Aquatic Classification System for Madre de las Aguas (The Nature Conservancy, Fundación Progreso, UASD, INDRHI, and DIRENA)	The Nature Conservancy (Freshwater Initiative)	Funding provided by TNC to complement Site Conservation Planning in the PiP program	\$5,000		4	
35	Mbaracayu, Paraguay: Urban Planning of the Villa Ygatimi – Jejui Watershed	UAM-AECI	Continues site management activities established during the life of the PiP project.		\$10,000	4	
36	Mbaracayu, Paraguay: "Fondo Frances" Support of Projects at Mbaracayu: Patrol programs, Improvement of Communication and infrastructure, and sustainable development of the watershed. Consolidation of a development model for the year 2000.	French Fund for the Environment (FFEM)	Continues site management activities established during the life of the PiP project.		\$1,200,000	4	
37	Morne Trois Pitons, Dominica: A linkage between TNC's program in Dominica and the US Virgin Islands with the Rhode Island Chapter of TNC was established in June of 1999 to support general stewardship activities (signs and interpretive materials, radios, etc.) in Dominica as well as bird inventories and monitoring efforts in Morne Trois Pitons NP.	Rhode Island Chapter of TNC and the Wings of the Americas Program/Canon, U.S.A., Inc.	TNC State Chapter funding available to PiP sites.		\$60,000	4	
38	Morne Trois Pitons, Dominica: World Heritage Site designation for Morne Trois Pitons has brought far less than previously thought for assistance with park management (7,000 versus the previously mentioned 60,000), but the amount has been designated for management plan revision. This plan review will help set priorities for the park over the next 5 years.	United Nations/ UNESCO	Management plan originally developed using PiP funding.		\$7,000	4	
39	Dominica protected areas: The Indiana Chapter is supporting the Virgin Islands and Eastern Caribbean Program of The Nature Conservancy and its partner The University of the Virgin Islands Conservation Data Center in their efforts to help the Commonwealth of Dominica in the areas of site-based protection, institutional capacity development, and participatory conservation planning. Activities include:	Indiana Chapter of The Nature Conservancy	Indiana State Chapter funding made available to PiP sites and PiP partners for activities related to better management of biologically important lands.			4	
40	El Ocote BR, Mexico: Establish organic coffee production	Arbor Day Foundation	PiP investment in site has helped to attract this funding. This indirect match complements PiP's efforts to improve management of the site.		\$27,000	4	
41	El Ocote BR, Mexico: Avian Monitoring Study in El Ocote	National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF)	PiP investment in site has helped to attract this funding. This indirect match complements PiP's efforts to improve management of the site.		\$3,000	4	
42	El Ocote BR, Mexico: Establishment of a tropical species nursery for reforestation in El Ocote	Bimbo/INE	Complements on-going PiP activities at the site.		\$12,000	4	
43	El Ocote BR, Mexico: Natural Protected Area Management (govt. funds)	INE	PiP investment in site has helped to attract this funding. This indirect match complements PiP's efforts to improve management of the site.		\$50,000	4	

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Activity Description							
44	El Ocote BR, Mexico: Bird monitoring for site management	Fondo Mexicano	PIP investment in site has helped to attract this funding. This indirect match complements PiP's efforts to improve management of the site.		\$11,300	4	
45	El Ocote BR, Mexico: Wildlife Management in two communities in El Ocote buffer zone	Fondo Mexicano	PIP investment in site has helped to attract this funding. This indirect match complements PiP's efforts to improve management of the site.		\$18,000	4	
46	El Ocote BR, Mexico: Fire Prevention Program	SEMARNAP	FY99 USAID/Mexico fire funds provided training and local capacity to make this program possible		\$52,000	4	
47	El Ocote BR, Mexico: Patrolling Program	State Government	PIP investment in site has helped to attract this funding. This indirect match complements PiP's efforts to improve management of the site.		\$52,000	4	
48	Podocarpus NP, Ecuador: Conservation and protection of migrant and resident birds in PNP.	Wings of the Americas / The Nature Conservancy	Directly complements the Parks in Peril program. Would not be possible without the capacity that USAID-PIP has installed at the site.		\$1,000,000	4	
49	Implementation of threats abatement strategies in Ría Lagartos by NGO: Mitigate threats in Ría Celestún by implementing strategies such as appropriate management of fishing, tourism and mangroves, key hydrological aspects, community development and environmental policy lobbying.	Fondo Mexicano para la Conservación de la Naturaleza (FMCN)	Product of threats assessment funding by USAID-PiP		\$30,000	4	
50	Marine Turtle Conservation Program: Monitoring of marine turtle nesting grounds in Ría Lagartos and Ría Celestún	Fondo Mexicano para la Conservación de la Naturaleza (FMCN)	Sea Turtles are a site conservation target identified during conservation planning funded by USAID-PIP, and the TNC/Mexico program is providing technical assistance to its PiP partners in the development of monitoring plans		\$34,000	4	
51	Annual Workplan for Ría Celestún Biosphere Reserve	INE-SEMARNAP	The GOM investment in this site is partly justified because of the site management capacity created at the site by PiP		\$20,000	4	
52	Salaries for Ría Lagartos Biosphere Reserve: Salaries for 1 reserve director, 1 operations coordinator, 2 project managers and 1 administrative assistant	INE	The GOM investment in this site is partly justified because of the site management capacity created at the site by PiP		\$54,000	4	
53	Basic operations costs for Ría Lagartos: Rent, telephone, electricity and maintenance	INE	The GOM investment in this site is partly justified because of the site management capacity created at the site by PiP		\$1,400	4	
54	Implementation of threats abatement strategies in Ría Celestún by NGO: Implement threats mitigation strategies such as appropriate management of fishing, tourism and mangroves, key hydrological aspects, community development and environmental policy lobbying.	AES Corporation	Product of threats assessment funding and site conservation planning by USAID-PiP		\$50,000	4	
55	GEF-World Bank project in Ría Lagartos in Mexico through Fondo Mexicano para la Naturaleza (FMCN).	GEF-FMCN	GEF project in Mexico was "saved" through restructuring after negotiations facilitated by TNC. GEF investment at this site is possible because of capacity installed by PiP		\$100,000	4	
56	Hydrological restoration of "Peten Tucha" and hydrological research on Ría Lagartos and flood areas in Yucatan, Mexico: Identify and implement activities necessary to restore water flows in the influence zone of "Peten Tucha" with the objective of recuperating critical habitat for a variety of endangered species.	North American Wetlands Conservation Council (NAWCC)	Funding obtained by PiP Partner, strengthened by PiP program to conduct this type of work credibly.		\$70,000	4	
57	Marine Turtle Conservation Program: Monitoring of nesting grounds for marine turtles in Ría Lagartos and Ría Celestún Biosphere Reserves.	National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF)	Sea Turtles are a site conservation target identified during conservation planning funded by USAID-PIP, and the TNC/Mexico program is providing technical assistance to its PiP partners in the development of monitoring plans		\$25,000	4	
58	Rio Bravo, Belize: Olin Foundation for avitourism (3 cabanas) and a conservation ecologist for Programme for Belize.	Olin Foundation	The ecotourism program at Rio Bravo has its foundation in the site work that was done by PiP. Rio Bravo continues to be a s-s exchange site for PiP partners interested in ecotourism.		\$90,000	4	
59	Rio Bravo, Belize: Conservation research at Rio bravo	Alan Harper, private donor	Rio Bravo was purchased, in part, by PiP matching funds. This site might not exist in its current form without the PiP program		\$10,000	4	

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Activity Description							
60	Rio Bravo, Belize: Community Conservation Project with a focus on agroforestry practices and development of community enterprises. This is one of the first mid-sized grants given to an NGO.	GEF	The PiP partner receiving this funding was strengthened for this type of work through the PiP program, and the partnership with TNC provided TA for development of this project		\$500,000	4	
61	Rio Bravo, Belize: Environmental Education Program for US high school students. 45k annually from profit form dormitories and ecotourism activities	Save the Rainforest	The ecotourism program at Rio Bravo has its foundation in the site work that was done by PiP. Rio Bravo continues to be a s-s exchange site for PiP partners interested in ecotourism.		\$45,000	4	
62	Rio Bravo, Belize: Contribution to the PFB Conservation Endowment	Massachusetts Audubon	The PiP partner receiving this funding was strengthened for this type of work through the PiP program, and the partnership with TNC provided TA for development of this project		\$30,000	4	
63	Sierra de las Minas, Guatemala: National Government Support Payment of the salary of 20 field personnel (Park guards)	CONAP	As a result of PiP activities, GoGuatemala has awarded PiP-partner Defensores de la Naturaleza the management authority for the site. These guards are overseen by Defensores.		\$45,000	4	
64	Sierra de las Minas, Guatemala: Social Organization, Forestry, Environmental Education, Protection	European Community	As a result of PiP activities, GoGuatemala has awarded PiP-partner Defensores de la Naturaleza the management authority for the site. The current conservation program at Sierra de las Minas was made possible by PiP		\$30,000	4	
65	Sierra de las Minas, Guatemala: Support from Private Donors Gender and the Environment, Social Local Organization, Environmental Education,	WWF/Austria (60% comes from the Austrian Govt.)	As a result of PiP activities, GoGuatemala has awarded PiP-partner Defensores de la Naturaleza the management authority for the site. The current conservation program at Sierra de las Minas was made possible by PiP		\$108,000	4	
66	Sierra de las Minas, Guatemala: Cadastral studies and land titling to landless peasants on the northern slope of SMBR	WWF/Switzerland	As a result of PiP activities, GoGuatemala has awarded PiP-partner Defensores de la Naturaleza the management authority for the site. The current conservation program at Sierra de las Minas was made possible by PiP		\$36,000	4	
67	Sierra de las Minas, Guatemala: Sierra de las Minas, Guatemala: Unrestricted support to Defensores and their projects	Defensores individual and corporate supporters and members, calendar sales, Defensores endowment, etc)	As a result of PiP activities, GoGuatemala has awarded PiP-partner Defensores de la Naturaleza the management authority for the site. The current conservation program at Sierra de las Minas was made possible by PiP		\$140,000	4	
68	Sian Ka'an BR, Mexico: Annual Work Plan for the reserve	INE	PiP investment in this site built the management structure and made it a credible recipient for this funding		\$30,000	4	
69	Sian Ka'an BR, Mexico: Global Environmental Facility funds for site management	World Bank/Fondo Mexicano	GEF project in Mexico was "saved" through restructuring after negotiations facilitated by TNC. GEF investment at this site is possible because of capacity installed by PiP		\$100,000	4	
70	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia: Environmental Education in the Dept of Guajira: Develop an environmental education plan for a large audience of teachers, students, and community members throughout the Dept. of Guajira	Carbones de Colombia (CARBOCOL)	This activity complements the Sustainable Development Plan for SNdSM. Partner Pro Sierra Nevada, strengthened as a regional conservation authority, was a key player in the development of this plan, providing the link to local peoples that made the plan truly participatory.		\$120,000	4	
71	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia: Working with local communities and indigenous people to implement the plan, working with local municipalities to ensure that zoning plans comply with environmental stipulations of the Development Plan.	United Nations Development Program (UNDP) – Colombia Office	Partner Pro Sierra Nevada, strengthened as a regional conservation authority, was a key player in the development of this plan, providing the link to local peoples that made the plan truly participatory.		\$150,000	4	
72	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia: Agroecology and Community Self-Management with Campesino Communities in the Community of Siberia, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta: Promote self-management of grassroots groups in Siberia through the implementation of agroecological projects that will enhance the quality of life of the local inhabitants	BILANCE	Partner Pro Sierra Nevada, strengthened as a regional conservation authority, participates in this activity.		\$242,000	4	

PLEASE SEE BELOW for DEFINITIONS necessary to complete this table.		Source of Leveraged Funds	Describe methodology for determining amount of funding	Direct Leveraged Funds *	Indirect Leveraged Funds	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Activity Description							
73	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia: Bioregional Management for Biodiversity Conservation in the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta: Contribute to the conservation of biodiversity in the Sierra Nevada and the promotion of sustainable natural resource use through the implementation of the Sustainable Development Plan	Global Environmental Facility	Partner Pro Sierra Nevada, strengthened as a regional conservation authority, participates in this activity.		\$350,000	4	
74	Talamanca-Caribbean Biological Corridor, Costa Rica: Environmental Service Payments for forest protection	STATE-MINAE	The Talamanca Corridor Commission, PiP's partner organization, is a primary force helping local landowners develop land management plans that qualify for this funding		\$14,000	4	
75	Tariquia Reserve, Bolivia: Strengthening the National Protected Areas System (especially operations)	SERNAP	USAID-PiP investment in Tariquia made the reserve a credible recipient of this funding.		\$65,000	4	
76	Tariquia Reserve, Bolivia: Support for the Conservation of Protected Areas in the Department of Tarija, studies on natural resource use practices by local communities in the Tariquia Reserve, technical support in sustainable productive activities.	Dutch Embassy	Partner PROMETA built its capacity in the PiP program, making it a major force in conservation in the Department, and a good candidate to receive this funding		\$22,556	4	
77	El Triunfo BR, Mexico: Annual Operating Plan	Federal government/INE	PiP investment in this site makes it a credible recipient of this funding.		\$108,000	4	
78	El Triunfo BR, Mexico: Community support and operative infrastructure restoration in El Triunfo	Fondo Mexicano/IHN/INE	This funding builds on the conservation and community outreach programs funded by the PiP program.		\$20,500	4	
79	El Triunfo BR, Mexico: Forest fire prevention and control (Emergency fund for the Tropical Storm Javier)	FONDEM/SEMARNAP/INE	USAID/Mexico \$200k in FY99 helped set up the capacity to use this funding for fighting fires.		\$431,469	4	
80	El Triunfo BR, Mexico: Floristic Inventory for El Triunfo	AICAS/TNC/UNICACH	Partner IHN provided input to the design of this study to yield information necessary to manage plant resources in the reserve.		\$10,205	4	
81	El Triunfo BR, Mexico: Fire fighting	CFE/IHN/INE	USAID/Mexico \$200k in FY99 helped set up the capacity to use this funding for fighting fires.		\$38,000	4	
82	El Triunfo BR, Mexico: Annual Operating Plan	Fondo Mexicano/ENDESUE/INE	GEF project in Mexico was "saved" through restructuring after negotiations facilitated by TNC, creating the FMCN. GEF investment at this site is possible because of capacity installed by PiP		\$115,414	4	
83	El Triunfo BR, Mexico: Effect of Habitat Fragmentation on Biodiversity in El Triunfo	AICAS/TNC/ECO-SUR	Partner IHN provided input to the design of this study to yield information necessary to manage the reserve.		\$10,000	4	
84	El Triunfo BR, Mexico: Habitat improvement in productive landscapes	GEF/World Bank/IDESMAC/INE	PiP investment in this site makes it a credible recipient of this funding.		\$750,000	4	
Total:				\$2,735,891	\$14,796,158		

\* IMPORTANT NOTE!: Direct match shown in table is included in the total direct match in the first two rows. Therefore, the total direct match is the sum of only these first two rows.

Note also: These site-based figures, drawn from annual self-evaluations of site status performed by our NGO partner organizations, under-report the actual indirect match in the program, since some partners did not report.

PLEASE SEE BELOW for DEFINITIONS necessary to complete this table.	Source of Leveraged Funds	Describe methodology for determining amount of funding	Direct Leveraged Funds *	Indirect Leveraged Funds	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Activity Description						
Definitions: Funding Leveraged						
Direct Leveraged Funding	Funding leveraged directly in support of USAID activities and programs, including:					
	<del>- funding leveraged from partners for joint USAID activities;</del> - funding for activities in which USAID developed enabling policies, regulations, or provided pre-investment support (prorated); - obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on MDB loan programs (prorated); - obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on private-sector funded programs that reach financial closure (prorated); - joint implementation investments; - Development Credit Authority investments.					
Indirect Leveraged Funding	Funding dedicated by other donors or governments to replicate programs that USAID initiated, but which USAID does not or will not itself fund.					

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 6				
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector				
Indicator 5a: Increased Capacity to Address Global Climate Change Issues				
Number of institutions strengthened to address GCC issues		Names of Associations, NGOs, or other Institutions Strengthened	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Number of NGOs		PROMETA, Bolivia; SPVS, Brazil; Fundación Natura, Colombia; CBTC, Costa Rica; Neotrópica, Costa Rica; Progressio, Dominican Republic; Ecoparque, Dominican Republic; Fundación Natura, Ecuador; Arcoiris, Ecuador; Defensores de la Naturaleza, Guatemala; Mopawi, Honduras; JCDDT, Jamaica; Amigos de Sian Ka'an, Mexico; Instituto de Historia Natural (IHN), Mexico; IMADES, Mexico; Pronatura Península de Yucatán (PPY), Mexico; DesdelChaco, Paraguay; Pro-Naturaleza, Peru.	4	
Number of Private Institutions				
Number of Research/Educational Institutions				
Number of Public Institutions				
Total Number of Institutions Strengthened:	19			

Note: this is the total number of NGO's currently qualifying for the USAID/LAC SO#4 Intermediate Result for Institutional Capacity. All of these are NGO's

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 8					
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector					
Indicator 5b: Technical Capacity Strengthened through Workshops, Research, and/or Training Activities					
Category	Types of Support Provided (mark with a "1" for each category)		List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
	Training	Technical Assistance			
Advancing improved land use planning	1	1	Under the PiP program, training and technical assistance for Site Conservation Planning has been provided to a number of partners and stakeholders for PiP site management. For example, TNC's Conservation Training Week provided a four-day workshop for about 30 representatives of LAC NGOs and GOs. Topics covered include ecoregional planning, participatory conservation planning and local communities, and spacial information technologies. In addition, provided technical support for Gap analysis/Ecoregional planning workshop for Brazilian protected areas.	4	
Advancing sustainable forest management					
Advancing establishment and conservation of protected areas	1	1	This is the overall goal of the PiP program—every training and technical assistance activity supports this goal. Examples include a 2 day Site Conservation Planning workshop for 40 participants in Blue and John Crow Mountains, and a workshop on ecological monitoring in southern Mexico.	4	
Advancing integrated coastal management	1	1	PiP has supported a number of activities at coastal sites aimed at improving their participatory management. Sites include Parque del Este, Paracas, Guaraquecaba, La Encrucijada, Sian Ka'an, and Sea of Cortez.	4	
Advancing decreases in agricultural subsidies or other perverse fiscal incentives that hinder sustainable forest management					
Advancing the correction of protective trade policies that devalue forest resources					
Advancing the clarification and improvement of land and resource tenure	1	1	PiP has supported land tenure analysis and resolution of land tenure issues at a number of sites. Land tenure analysis was begun and Defensores del Chaco in Paraguay this year, supported by technical assistance from staff from TNC.	4	
Other (describe)					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Number of categories where training and technical assistance has been provided:	4	4			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 9												
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas												
Indicator 1: Emissions of Carbon Dioxide Equivalents Avoided, due to USAID Assistance (Measuring Carbon Dioxide, Methane, and Nitrous Oxide)												
PLEASE SEE BELOW for CODES necessary to complete this table.		3.1 A - CO2 Emissions avoided through renewable energy activities			3.1 B - CO2 emissions avoided through end use energy efficiency improvements			3.1 C - CO2 emissions avoided through energy efficiency improvements in generation, transmission, and distribution (including new production capacity)			SO number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
		MW-h produced in electricity generation	BTU's produced in thermal combustion	Fuel type replaced (use codes)	MW-h saved	BTU's saved in thermal combustion	Fuel type saved (use codes)	MW-h saved	BTU's saved in thermal combustion	Fuel type saved (use codes)		
Ex	Activity											
	Renewable Energy Production Prog.	512,258		J							2.1	CN-120-97
Ex	Steam & Combustion Efficiency Pilot Proj.					1,832,144	J				2.1	CN-120-97
Ex	Power Sector Retrofits							912,733		T	2.1	CN-120-97
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
10												
11												
12												
13												
14												
15												
Totals:		0	0		0	0		0	0			

PLEASE SEE BELOW for CODES necessary to complete this table.		3.1 D - CO2 emissions avoided as a result of switching to cleaner fossil fuels (including new production capacity)				3.1 E - Methane emissions captured from solid waste, coal mining, or sewage treatment		3.1 F - Tonnes of nitrous oxide emissions avoided through improved agriculture		SO number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
		MW-h produced in electricity generation	BTUs produced in thermal combustion	Old fuel type (use codes)	New fuel type (use codes)	Tonnes of methane		Tonnes of nitrous oxide			
Ex	Activity										
	Clean Fuels Program	4,551		H	FF					2	CN-120-97
Ex	Municipal Landfill Proj.					450				2	CN-120-97
Ex	Sust. Ag. & Devt. Proj.							575		2	CN-120-97
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
7											
8											
9											
10											
11											
12											
13											
14											
15											
Totals:		0	0			0		0			



Codes for Fule Type			
Fuel Types		Code	Fuel Name
Liquid Fossil	Primary Fuels	A	Crude oil
		B	Orimulsion
		C	Natural gas liquid
	Secondary Fuels	D	Gasoline
		E	Jet kerosene
		F	Other kerosene
		G	Shale oil
		H	Gas/diesel oil
		J	Residual fuel oil
		K	LPG
		L	Ethane
		M	Naphtha
		N	Bitumen
		O	Lubricants
		P	Petroleum coke
		Q	Refinery feedstocks
		R	Refinery gas
		S	Other oil
Solid Fossil	Primary Fuels	T	Anthracite (coal)
		U	Coking coal
		V	Other bituminous coal
		W	Sub-bituminous coal
		X	Lignite
		Y	Oil shale
		Z	Peat
	Secondary fuels/ products	AA	BKB & patent fuela
		BB	Coke oven/gas coke
		CC	Coke oven gas
		DD	Blast furnace gas
Gaseous Fossil		EE	Natural gas (dry)
Biomass		FF	Solid biomass
		GG	Liquid biomass
		HH	Gas biomass

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 10							
Result 3: Decreased Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry, and Urban Areas							
Indicator 3: National/sub-national policy advances in the energy sector, industry and urban areas that contribute to the avoidance of greenhouse gas emissions							
PLEASE SEE BELOW for DEFINITIONS necessary to complete this table.	Scope (N or S)	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement	List Activities Contributing to Each Policy Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Policy Measure							
Example: Facilitates improved demand side management or integrated resource planning	N	2	1		Mission supported introduction of two decrees for energy tariff reforms (pursuant to National Energy Reform Law) in the national parliament; one decree was adopted.	2.4	CN-577-92
Facilitates improved demand side management or integrated resource planning							
Facilitates competitive energy markets that promote market-based energy prices, decrease fossil fuel subsidies, or allow open access to independent providers							
Facilitates the installation of energy efficient or other greenhouse gas reducing technologies, including improved efficiencies in industrial processes							
Facilitates the use of renewable energy technologies							
Facilitates the use of cleaner fossil fuels (cleaner coal or natural gas)							
Facilitates the introduction of cleaner modes of transportation and efficient transportation systems							
Promotes the use of cogeneration							
Other (describe)							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Sub-total (number of policy steps achieved):		0	0	0			
Total (number of policy steps achieved):				0			

Definitions: Scope	
National Policies (N)	Policies that influence issues on a countrywide level.
Sub-national Policies (S)	Policies that affect a tribal nation, province, state or region that are neither national nor site specific in impact.
Definitions: Policy Steps Achieved	
Policy Measure	"Policy measures" may include documentation demonstrating a legal, regulatory, or other governmental commitment to a defined course of action. Thus, for example, "policy measures" would include: a national, state, provincial, or local law; a regulation or decree; guidance issued by an agency, ministry, or sub-national body; a land use plan; a National Environmental Action Plan; a Climate Change Action Plan; or a National Communication to the IPCC. The term "policy measures" does not include technical documentation, such as technical reports or land use maps, nor site-specific activities reported under Indicators 1 and 2 (e.g., legal demarcation of individual site or granting of community access to single location).
Policy Preparation and Presentation (Step 1)	Draft bill, policy or regulation, vetted through relevant stakeholders in government, non-government, the private sector and civil society and introduced for debate in appropriate legislative, regulatory, or governmental body.
Policy Adoption (Step 2)	Policy intervention is approved and adopted by the appropriate administrative agency or legislative body. Can take the form of the voting on a law; the issuance of a decree, etc.
Policy Implementation and Enforcement (Step 3)	Actions that put the policy interventions into effect, such as agency personnel trained in procedures, appropriate institutions created or strengthened, or legislation implemented through the appropriate government agency.

Please fill in the **YELLOW** cells to complete the table.

Table 11					
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas					
Indicator 4: Strategies/Audits that Contribute to the Avoidance of Greenhouse Gas Emissions					
Activity		Number of audits or strategies completed	Number or audit recommendations or strategies implemented	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex	Steam & Combustion Efficiency Pilot Project	41	35	2.1	CN-577-92
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
Total:		0	0		

Please fill in the **YELLOW** cells to complete the table.

TABLE 12							
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas							
Indicator 5: Value of Public and Private Investment Leveraged by USAID for Activities that Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions							
PLEASE SEE BELOW for DEFINITIONS necessary to complete this table.		Source of Leveraged Funds	Describe methodology for determining amount of funding	Direct Leveraged Funds	Indirect Leveraged Funds	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Activity Description							
Ex	National Renewable Energy Program	Dept. of Energy, World Bank-GEF	DOE direct buy-in to USAID. In FY99, GEF funded replication of NREP activity begun in FY98, called the Renewables for Economic Devt Proj.	\$120,000	\$2,500,000	2	CN-577-92
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							
Total:				\$0	\$0		

Definitions: Funding Leveraged	
<b>Direct Leveraged Funding</b>	Funding leveraged directly in support of USAID activities and programs, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- funding leveraged from partners for joint USAID activities;</li> <li>- funding for activities in which USAID developed enabling policies, regulations, or provided pre-investment support (prorated);</li> <li>- obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on MDB loan programs (prorated);</li> <li>- obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on private-sector funded programs that reach financial closure (prorated);</li> <li>- joint implementation investments;</li> <li>- Development Credit Authority investments.</li> </ul>
<b>Indirect Leveraged Funding</b>	Funding dedicated by other donors or governments to replicate programs that USAID initiated, but which USAID does not or will not itself fund.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 13				
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas				
Indicator 6a: Increased Capacity to Address Global Climate Change Issues				
Number of institutions strengthened to address GCC issues		Names of Associations, NGO's or other Institutions Strengthened	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Example: Number of NGOs	5	Center for Cleaner Production, Association of Industrial Engineers, National Solar Energy Foundation, Clean Air Alliance, Institute for Industrial Efficiency	2.4	CN-577-92
Number of NGOs				
Number of Private Institutions				
Number of Research/Educational Institutions				
Number of Public Institutions				
Total Number of Institutions Strengthened	0			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 14					
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas					
Indicator 6b: Technical Capacity Strengthened through Workshops, Research, and/or Training Activities					
Category	Types of Support Provided (mark with a "1" for each category)		List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
	Training	Technical Assistance			
Example: Use of renewable energy technologies	1	1	Developed sustainable markets for renewable energy technologies. Over 200 renewable energy systems installed. Training for utilities, government officials, NGOs. Study on renewable energy applications completed.	2.4	CN-577-92
Improved demand-side management or integrated resource planning					
Competitive energy markets that promote market-based energy prices, decrease fossil fuel subsidies, or allow open access to independent providers					
Installation of energy efficient or other greenhouse gas reducing technologies, including improved efficiencies in industrial processes					
Use of renewable energy technologies					
Use of cleaner fossil fuels (cleaner coal or natural gas)					
Introduction of cleaner modes of transportation and efficient transportation systems					
Use of cogeneration					
Other (describe)					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Total number of points for Training/Technical Assistance:	0	0			